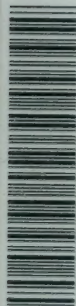


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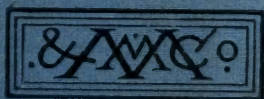
QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS

BOOK VIII · CHAPS. IX-XIV

C. J. PHILLIPS M.A.



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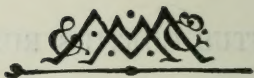


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Elementary Classics

Quintus Curtius Rufus

Book VIII. (Chaps. ix.-xiv.)

*Edited for the Use of Schools, with Introduction, Notes,
and Vocabulary, by*

C. J. Phillips, M.A.

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Book VIII. (C)

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PREFACE.

THE chief authorities which have been consulted in the preparation of this little edition are :

(1) Zumpt's edition (1849) of Quintus Curtius.

(2) Mr. J. W. M'Crindle's 'The Invasion of India by Alexander the Great.'

(3) 'Quintus Curtius,' Book VIII. (Chaps. IX.-XIV.) and Book IX., by Messrs. W. E. Heitland, M.A., and T. E. Raven, B.A.

(4) 'Alexander the Great,' by the President of the University of California, in the 'Heroes of the Nations' series.

(5) 'Philip and Alexander of Macedon,' by Mr. D. G. Hogarth.

The text is that of Vogel, 1880.

INTRODUCTION.

ALEXANDER, known to History as 'Alexander the Great,' succeeded to the throne of Macedonia in the month of August, 336 B.C. His father was Philip of Macedon; his mother was Olympias, daughter of the neighbouring Prince of Epirus; his tutor was Aristotle.

Of the personal influences which affected his early years these three were the most potent. No one of course can undertake at this distance of time to give any detailed account of what it was that Alexander learnt from Aristotle; but the fact that the greatest man of action in the ancient world was the pupil of its greatest thinker will always remain one of the most suggestive coincidences in History.

Olympias was, we know, a woman of fierce and even barbarous passions. On one occasion when Alexander returned from an expedition beyond his border he found that she had ordered the child of Philip's other wife, Cleopatra, to be murdered in its

mother's arms. When we read of the murder of Clitus, or of the extravagant mourning for Hephaestion, we are reminded that Alexander was the son of Olympias no less than the son of Philip.

To his father Alexander owed two things pre-eminently: his throne and his army. Philip is rightly known as 'Philip of Macedon.' When he came to the throne he found Macedonia a loosely knit confederacy of half-civilised clans, threatened on all sides by powerful neighbours, and looked upon by the historic cities of the south—Athens and Sparta, Corinth and Thebes—as hardly belonging in any real sense to the world of Hellas.

When he died he left Macedonia not merely a nation, but the most formidable military power in the Balkan peninsula; and he, the King of Macedonia, after twenty years of intrigue, corruption and open violence—culminating in the defeat of Athens and Thebes at Chaeronea—had got himself recognised as War-Lord, or Captain-General, of all Greece.

It was this position—or rather the claim to this position—that Philip bequeathed to his son.

His second legacy was more valuable still. He left him the instrument by means of which all this had been accomplished, the army. In this force the most prominent arm was the heavy cavalry. Alexander seems to begin nearly all his big battles with a charge of cavalry against the enemy's left,

followed up by infantry advance in the centre. In no instance did this charge fail to break the opposing line. Conspicuous among the cavalry are 'the companions,' a body of highly trained horsemen, some 2,000 strong; and amongst the 'companions' again we hear of a specially selected squadron known as the 'agema.'

The infantry was organised on the basis of the phalanx. This formation seems to have been a development of the idea first conceived by the Theban General Epaminondas, who broke the battle-line of the Spartans at Leuctra by a charge of spearmen formed into a wedge, 20 to 30 deep, and advancing shoulder to shoulder.

Alexander's phalanx, which was probably Philip's too, has a more open formation than the Thebans had employed. It is trained to break up at the word of command into smaller units and to re-form without delay or confusion. The men belonging to it are armed with the 'sarissa,' a heavy pike some 13 or 14 feet in length, and are accustomed to long and rapid marches.

In addition to these two definite legacies Alexander had received from his father a practical training in the arts of diplomacy and war. It was he who was sent, after Chaeronea, to Athens with the veteran Antipater to arrange the terms on which peace was to be concluded; and before this he had been left

for nearly two years at the head of the government at home while Philip was campaigning in eastern Thrace.

He was not destined, however, to enter upon his inheritance without a struggle. On the contrary his position was full of difficulties. The news of Philip's assassination was received with extravagant joy by the Greek cities in the south, especially at Athens and at Thebes. Thebes was kept in awe to a certain extent by the presence of a Macedonian garrison in the citadel, but at Athens, on the motion of Demosthenes, the murderer, Pausanias, was declared a public benefactor. Thessaly, Boeotia, Attica and the Peloponnese hastened to reassert their independence, while the tribes along the northern frontiers of Macedon, in Thrace, Illyria and Paeonia, openly disavowed the rather vague allegiance which Philip had claimed from them. We must remember also that there were two other pretenders to the succession, and that Alexander himself was barely twenty years old. Everything depended upon the personality of the young king.

He acted with decision and rapidity. At the head of 25,000 men he marched quickly and quietly south. Thessaly was overawed. Passing Thermopylae he had crossed Boeotia and was between Athens and Thebes almost before the Athenians had finished their rejoicings for his father's death. No attempt

at anything like armed resistance could be made, and by November Alexander had won for himself—at any rate for the present—all that his father had held or claimed in the south.

In the spring of 335 he turned north, forced the Shipka Pass and advanced as far as the Danube. After crossing and recrossing this river he turned westwards and marched along his northern borders into Illyria. By mid-summer Clitus, the King of Illyria, and his allies had been crushed, and Pelion, the capital, destroyed.

Meanwhile a report had gone abroad that Alexander was dead. Once again Athens and Thebes, aided this time by funds from the Persian treasury, made an effort to throw off the Macedonian yoke. Thebes attacked its garrison and kept them besieged in the Kadmea, the ancient citadel. Athens set to work to arm her neighbours and herself for the struggle.

More rapidly even than before Alexander came down again into the south. Thebes was stormed; every building in the city, except the house of Pindar, the one Theban poet known to history, was destroyed, and most of the inhabitants were sold into slavery.

Athens humbly begged for pardon, which was contemptuously granted. By September in 335 Alexander had made himself secure at home, and was ready to turn his thoughts towards Persia and the East.

In the spring of 334 he set out for Asia, leaving Antipater to represent him at home. He made his way, at the head of about 5,000 horse and 30,000 foot, along the coast of Thrace to Sestos. At this point he crossed the Hellespont and joined a Macedonian force, which had been waiting for him under the command of Parmenion, at Abydos on the Asiatic shore. His first encounter with the enemy was at the passage of the river Granicus, which he forced in the face of a mixed Persian and Greek army numbering some 40,000 men. This victory laid the whole of north-western Asia Minor at his feet; but instead of following it up by an advance into the heart of the Persian Empire, he turned south and proceeded to secure the enemy's strongholds, especially the sea-board cities, along the western coast. Sardis and Ephesus opened their gates to him, Miletus and Halikarnassus he took by storm. During the autumn he continued his advance along the coasts of Lycia and Pamphylia, and then, turning north, he marched through Pisidia into Phrygia.

Early in the next year (333 B.C.) he came down again to the sea and made his way along the coast of Cilicia. By this time Alexander's plan of campaign had become clear. The Persians were most to be dreaded at sea, for they could command the services of the famous fleets of Phoenicia; while Alexander had but a few ships of his own, and could not rely

upon the loyalty of the chief maritime power of Greece, the Athenian navy. His plan apparently was to get into his hands every port on the western coasts of Asia, so that the Persian fleets should be unable to put in anywhere for provisions or repairs. By the autumn of 333 B.C. this plan had been so far carried out that he held every sea-coast town and every harbour on the west and southern coasts of Asia Minor.

In November of this year he fought the second of his three great battles with the armies of Persia. Darius, the Persian Emperor, with a force of 100,000 cavalry and half a million infantry, had marched out of Babylon and come to find the Macedonians at Issus, a little town in the south-east corner of Asia Minor.

In the battle which followed the Persians were again defeated, no part of their army being able to withstand the heavy cavalry which Alexander led in person. Darius fled, leaving his wife and children, his stores and treasure, in the hands of the conqueror.

The battle of Issus—important though its effects obviously were—was not allowed by Alexander to interrupt the carrying-out of his original design, the isolation of the Persian navy from the western ports. Accordingly the next year (332 B.C.) was spent in reducing the sea-coast cities of Syria. Of these the most important was Tyre, which held out against

him from January till August. Gaza was captured in November. From Syria he passed on into Egypt, where he was welcomed as a deliverer from the Persians. Here—on a site selected by himself—he founded the city which was afterwards to be so famous as Alexandria. The first part of his design was now completed. He had destroyed the Persian sea-power, set up a new centre for the trade of the Mediterranean, and twice defeated the armies of Darius in the open field.

In the following year (331 B.C.) he began his direct advance into the east. Leaving Egypt he retraced his steps through Syria, and, after a halt at Tyre, turned eastwards towards the Euphrates, which he crossed, apparently in July. Darius, at the head of a still larger army than before—it is said on good authority to have numbered over a million men—was waiting near the little village of Gaugamela, somewhat east of the Tigris and not far from the site of Nineveh.

The battle—known always as the battle of Arbela—was fought on the 1st of October. In spite of his overwhelming superiority in numbers, and of the fact that the ground had been specially chosen so as to allow that superiority its full effect, Darius was once more defeated. At one moment, indeed, the Macedonian left, under Parmenion, was cut off from the right and seemed in danger of being surrounded.

But the Persian centre and left had both already been broken and put to flight, and nothing was gained by the temporary success of their right except that by means of it Darius was given time to escape.

All central Persia now lay open to Alexander. He entered Babylon and then Susa. The winter he passed at Persepolis, where, as a formal act of retribution for the destruction of Athens by Xerxes 150 years before, he burnt the royal palace.

In the spring of 330 B.C. he set out once more in pursuit of Darius, who was said to be awaiting him at Ecbatana, the ancient capital of Media, but was found to have fled eastwards in company with Bessus, the ambitious Satrap of Bactria. With a small but mobile force Alexander pushed on rapidly in pursuit, only to come at last upon the dead body of Darius. The Persian Emperor had been murdered by Bessus. After visiting Hyrcania, on the south-east shore of the Caspian sea, and making many inquiries as to the sea itself, he set out in pursuit of Bessus, who had now openly set himself up under the title of Artaxerxes, as the successor of Darius, and had been joined by several of the late emperor's Satraps. Among these adherents were Satibarzanes, who first submitted to Alexander and then rebelled, and Barzaentes, whose capture is mentioned by Curtius in chapter 13. Bessus was captured and put to death in the spring of 329 B.C. The next two years

Alexander spent in subduing Baktria and Sogdiana, the two outlying Satrapies in the north-east corner of the Persian Empire. Nowhere else throughout the whole campaign was such formidable resistance offered to the Macedonian conqueror as here. It was not until the summer of 327 that he was able to turn his back upon the North and begin his advance towards India.

Crossing the Hindu Kush he made his way down into the valley of the Kabul river, where he seems to have spent the rest of the summer. In the autumn he continued his advance. Part of his army, under Perdiccas and Hephaestion, was sent through the Khyber Pass with orders to build a bridge over the Indus. The other part Alexander himself led round by the Chitral passes and down again to Attock, where he rejoined Hephaestion. The Indus was crossed early in 326 B.C., and in May of the same year the battle with Porus was fought. After this Alexander advanced as far as the Sutlej, and would no doubt have gone on further still; but his army declined, respectfully but firmly, to follow him any further east, and—much to his chagrin—he was forced to turn back. On his return journey he determined to explore the Indus down to the ocean, and to find out whether it would not be possible to travel from India to Persia by sea. A fleet was built, and in it one division of the army sailed, or

rowed, down the Hydaspes and the Acesines into the Indus, while the other divisions marched along the banks on the right and left. On reaching the Indus he sent off about a third of his total force, under Craterus, to make their way back to Persia *viâ* Kandabar, while he himself with the rest continued to descend towards the sea-coast. Patala, at the apex of the Indus delta, was reached in the summer of 325. Here Alexander once more divided his forces. Nearchus with the ships was to wait till the south-west monsoon should be over and then to sail along the coast towards the Persian Gulf. Alexander with some 30,000 men would march through the Gedrosian desert, preparing stores of provisions at various points in the route for the fleet to pick up later on, and wait for Nearchus at Bunder-Abbas. After nearly three months of marching along the desert coast of Baluchistan—during which the army suffered terribly from want of water—Alexander arrived in Carmania, where he was met by Craterus. Nearchus with the fleet arrived at Bunder-Abbas in December, and by the spring of 324 B.C. Alexander was back at Susa. The rest of the year was spent in organising the administration of the empire and in remodelling the army.

What plans for the future he had formed we cannot say with any certainty, but there is some reason to believe that he had in his mind an

expedition to Arabia, the exploration of the Caspian Sea, and, possibly, some movement into the west of Europe. At Babylon on June the 13th, 323 B.C., he died—not quite thirty-three years old.

One of his last public acts was the celebration of a solemn marriage between the East and the West. He himself married Statira, the eldest daughter of Darius, and each of his great officers—nearly a hundred in all—took some distinguished lady of the Persian aristocracy to wife. In this ceremony some historians have seen the most significant symbol of Alexander's central purpose. He did not mean to subjugate Asia to Europe. Wherever it was possible he left the machinery of Oriental government intact. In many cases he entrusted that machinery to the very men who had controlled it under Darius. He seems never to have interfered with the social or religious customs with which he came into contact in the East. On the other hand he left behind him, almost wherever he went, cities of the Western type inhabited mostly by Greeks.

By such means he hoped that the East and the West might come to know and to understand each other, and that both might be united in a single organisation of which he himself should be the head.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS.

Who Quintus Curtius was, or even when he lived, nobody seems to know.

Tacitus, in the XIth book of the *Annals* (c. 21), gives the following characteristic account of a certain Curtius Rufus, who seems to have held a military command in Germany in the year 44 A.D. : “De origine Curtii Rufi, quem gladiatore genitum quidam prodidere, neque falsa prompserim et vera exsequi pudet. Postquam adolevit, sectator quaestoris cui Africa obtigerat, dum in oppido Adrumeto vacuis per medium diei porticibus secretus agitatur, oblata ei species muliebris ultra modum humanum et audita est vox ‘tu es, Rufe, qui in hanc provinciam pro consule venies.’ Tali omine in spem sublatus degressusque in urbem largitione amicorum, simul acri ingenio quaesturam et mox nobiles inter candidatos praeturam principis suffragio adsequitur, cum hisce verbis Tiberius dedecus natalium eius velavisset : ‘Curtius Rufus videtur mihi ex se natus.’ Longa post haec senecta, et adversus superiores tristi adulatione, adrogans minoribus, inter pares difficilis, consulare imperium, triumphii insignia ac postremo Africam obtinuit ; atque ibi defunctus fatale praesagium implevit.”

The story about the apparition and its prophecy is repeated by the younger Pliny in a letter to his friend Sura. It has been claimed that, if this Curtius Rufus had been the historian, Tacitus or Pliny would have been sure to mention the fact, but this by itself seems hardly conclusive evidence against the identity.

Some authorities have thought it probable that the Curtius Rufus mentioned by Tacitus was the father of our author. Suetonius in his book "De claris rhetoribus" gives a list of the rhetoricians who had been prominent in Rome down to his own day, and among them occurs the name of 'Quintus Curtius Rufus.'

We can well believe that our author was at any rate a student of rhetoric, and it is quite likely that he lived in the first or second century A.D., but there really is not enough evidence to warrant any more definite statement about him.

His value as a historian is probably not very great. There is no reason to doubt that he was honest and impartial in his judgments or that he was conscientious in his use of the materials that were before him. Obviously, however, he knew but little of the places which he describes, and there is a noticeable want of clearness and connection in his accounts of battles and marches. As a writer, on the other hand, he has considerable charm. Though his style is artificial it is easy and interesting; and he certainly has the

power to bring his separate scenes vividly before the imagination.

Such scenes are his description of the Bacchanalian festival on Mount Meros, the thunderstorm on the Jhelam, the attack on the rock Aornis, or the look of the elephants in the Indian battle-line.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS.

LIBER VIII.

CAP. IX.

Sed, ne otium serendis rumoribus natum aleret, in 1
Indiam movit, semper bello quam post victoriam
clarior. India tota ferme spectat orientem, minus 2
in latitudinem quam recta regione spatiosa. Quae 3
austrum accipiunt, in altius terrae fastigium excedunt:
plana sunt cetera multisque inclitis annibus Caucaso
monte ortis placidum per campos iter praebent.
Indus gelidior est quam ceteri: aquas vehit a colore 4
maris haud multum abhorrentes. Ganges, omnium 5
ab Oriente fluvius eximius, ad meridianam regionem
decurrit et magnorum montium iuga recto alveo
stringit: inde eum obiectae rupes inclinant ad orien-
tem. Alter, qui Rubro mari accipitur, Indus, ripas 6
multasque arbores cum magna soli parte exsorbet,
saxis quoque inpeditus, quis crebro reverberatur:
ubi mollius solum reperit, stagnat insulasque molitur. 7

- 8 Acesines eum auget: decursurum in mare *Indus* intercipit magnoque motu amnis uterque colliditur: quippe asperum os influenti obicit nec repercussae aquae
- 9 cedunt. Diardines minus celebrer auditu est, quia per ultima Indiae currit: ceterum non crocodilos modo uti Nilus sed etiam delphinos ignotasque aliis gentibus beluas alit. Etymandrus, crebris flexibus subinde curvatus, ab accolis rigantibus carpitur: ea causa est, cur tenues reliquias iam sine nomine in mare emittat.
- 10 Multis praeter hos amnibus tota regio dividitur, sed ignobilibus, quia non adeo *nota* interfluunt. Ceterum quae propiora sunt mari, aquilone maxime deurrunt: is cohibitus iugis montium ad interiora non penetrat;
- 11 ita alendis frugibus mitia. Sed adeo in illa plaga mundus stas temporum vices mutat, ut, cum alia fervore solis exaestuant, Indiam nives obruant, rursusque, ubi cetera rigent, illic intolerandus aestus existat.
- 12 Nec, cur ibi se natura *verterit*, *patet* causa. Mare certe, quo adluitur, ne colore quidem abhorret a ceteris. Ab Erythro rege inditum est nomen, propter quod ignari rubere aquas credunt.
- 13 Terra lini ferax: inde plerisque sunt vestes. Libri arborum teneri haud secus quam chartae litterarum
- 14 notas capiunt. Aves ad imitandum humanae vocis sonum dociles sunt, animalia invisitata ceteris gentibus nisi invecta. Eadem terra rhinocerotas alit, non
- 15 generat. Elephantorum maior est vis, quam quos in Africa domitant, et viribus magnitudo respondet.

Aurum flumina vehunt, quae leni modicoque lapsu 18
segnes aquas ducunt. Gemmas margaritasque mare 19
litoribus infundit: neque alia illis maior opulentiae
causa est, utique postquam vitiorum commercium
vulgavere in exteris gentes: quippe aestimantur
purgamenta exaestuantis freti pretio, quod libido con-
stituit. Ingenia hominum, sicut ubique, apud illos 20
locorum quoque situs format. Corpora usque pedes 21
carbasa velant, soleis pedes, capita linteis vinciunt,
lapilli ex auribus pendent, brachia quoque et lacertos
auro colunt, quibus inter populares aut nobilitas aut
opes eminent. Capillum pectunt saepius, quam ton- 22
dent, mentum semper intonsum est, reliquam oris
cutem ad speciem levitatis exaequant. Regum tamen 23
luxuria, quam ipsi magnificentiam appellant, super
omnium gentium vitia. Cum rex semet in publico con-
spici patitur, turibula argentea ministri ferunt totum-
que iter, per quod ferri destinavit, odoribus complent.
Aurea lectica margaritis circumpendentibus recubat, 24
distincta sunt auro et purpura carbasa, quae indutus
est: lecticam sequuntur armati corporisque custodes,
inter quos ramis aves pendent, quas cantu seriis rebus 25
obstrepere docuerunt. Regia auratas columnas habet: 26
totas eas vitis auro caelata percurrit aviumque,
quarum visu maxime gaudent, argenteae effigies
opera distinguunt. Regia adeuntibus patet, cum 27
capillam pectit atque ornat: tunc responsa legationi-
bus, tunc iura popularibus reddit. Demptis soleis

28 odoribus inlinuntur pedes. Venatus maximus labor
 est inclusa vivario animalia inter vota cantusque
 pelicum figere : binum cubitorum sagittae sunt, quas
 emittunt maiore nisu quam effectu, quippe telum,
 cuius in levitate vis omnis est, inhabili pondere onera-
 29 tur. Breviora itinera equo conficit : longior ubi
 expeditio est, elephanti vehunt currum et tantarum
 beluarum corpora tota contegunt auro. Ac ne quid
 perditis moribus desit, lecticis aureis pelicum longus
 ordo sequitur : separatum a reginae ordine agmen est
 30 aequatque luxuriam. Feminae epulas parant. Ab
 isdem vinum ministratur, cuius omnibus Indis largus
 est usus. Regem mero somnoque sopitum in cubicu-
 lum pelices referunt, patrio carmine noctium invocan-
 31 tes deos. Quis credat inter haec vitia curam esse
 sapientiae? Unum agreste et horridum genus est,
 quod sapientes vocant. Apud hos occupare fati diem
 32 pulchrum et vivos se cremari iubent, quibus aut segnis
 aetas aut incommoda valitudo est. Expectatam mor-
 tem pro dedecore vitae habent nec ullus corporibus,
 quae senectus solvit, honos redditur : inquinari putant
 33 ignem, nisi qui spirantes recipit. Illi, qui in urbibus
 publicis moribus degunt, siderum motus scite spectare
 dicuntur et futura praedicere. Nec quemquam ad-
 movere leti diem credunt, cui expectare interrito
 34 liceat. Deos putant, quidquid colere coeperunt,
 35 arbores maxime, quas violare capital est. Menses
 in quinos denos descripserunt dies, anni plena spatia

servantur. Lunae cursu notant tempora, non, ut 36
 plerique, cum orbem sidus inplevit, sed cum se curvare
 coepit in cornua, et idcirco breviores habent menses,
 quia spatium eorum ad hunc lunae modum dirigunt.
 Multa et alia traduntur, quibus morari ordinem rerum 37
 haud sane operae videbatur.

CAP. X.

Igitur Alexandro finis Indiae ingresso gentium 1
 suarum reguli occurrerunt imperata facturi, illum ter-
 tium Iove genitum ad ipsos pervenisse memorantes :
 Patrem Liberum atque Herculem fama cognitos esse,
 ipsum coram adesse cernique. Rex benigne exceptos 2
 sequi iussit, isdem itinerum ducibus usurus. Ceterum
 cum amplius nemo occurreret, Hephaestionem et Per-
 diccan cum copiarum parte praemisit ad subigendos,
 qui aversarentur imperium, iussitque ad flumen Indum
 procedere et navigia facere, quis in ulteriora trans-
 portari posset exercitus. Illi, quia plura flumina 3
 superanda erant, sic iunxere naves, ut solutae plaus-
 tris vehi possent rursusque coniungi. Post se Cratero 4
 cum phalange iusso sequi equitatum ac levem arma-
 turam eduxit eosque, que occurrerent, levi proelio
 in urbem proximam compulit. Iam supervenerat
 Craterus. Itaque ut principio terrorem incuteret 5
 genti nondum arma Macedonum expertae, praecipit,
 ne cui parceretur, munimentis urbis, quam obsidebat,

6 incensis. Ceterum, dum obequitat moenibus, sagitta
ictus. Cepit tamen oppidum et omnibus incolis eius
trucidatis etiam in tecta saevitum est.

7 Inde domita ignobili gente ad Nysam urbem
pervenit. Forte castris ante ipsa moenia in silvestri
loco positis nocturnum frigus vehementius quam alias
horrore corpora adfecit opportunumque remedium
8 ignis oblatum est: caesis quippe silvis flammam
excitaverunt. Quae igni alito oppidanorum sepulcra
comprehendit. Vetusta cedro erant facta concep-
tumque ignem late fudere, donec omnia solo aequata
9 sunt. Et ex urbe primum canum latratus, deinde
etiam hominum fremitus auditus est. Tunc et
oppidani hostem et Macedones ad urbem ipsos
10 venisse cognoscunt. Iamque rex eduxerat copias et
moenia obsidebat, cum hostium, qui discrimen temp-
taverant, obruti telis sunt. Aliis ergo deditioem,
aliis pugnam experiri placebat, quorum dubitatione
conperta circumsideri tantum eos et abstineri caedibus
iussit: tandemque obsidionis malis fatigati dedidere
11 se. A Libero Patre conditos se esse dicebant et
12 vera haec origo erat. Sita est sub radicibus montis,
quem Meron incolae appellant. Inde Graeci men-
tiendi traxere licentiam, Iovis femine Liberum
13 Patrem esse celatum. Rex situ montis cognito ex
incolis cum toto exercitu praemissis com meatibus
verticem eius ascendit. Multa hedera vitisque toto
gignitur monte, multae perennes aquae manant.

Pomorum quoque varii salubresque suci sunt sua 14
sponte fortuitorum seminum fruges humo nutriente.
Lauri baccarisque et *inulæ* multa in illis rupibus
agrestis est silva. Credo equidem non divino 15
instinctu, sed lascivia esse provectos, ut passim
hederae ac vitium folia decerperent redimitique
fronde toto nemore similes bacchantibus vaga-
rentur. Vocibus ergo tot milium praesidem nemoris 16
eius deum adorantium iuga montis collesque re-
sonabant, cum orta licentia a paucis, ut fere fit, in
omnes se repente vulgasset. Quippe velut in media 17
pace per herbas adgestamque frondem prostravere
corpora. Et rex fortuitam laetitiam non aversatus
large ad epulas omnibus praebitis per X dies Libero
Patri operatum habuit exercitum. Quis neget 18
eximiam quoque gloriam saepius fortunae quam
virtutis esse beneficium? quippe ne epulantes
quidem et sopitos mero adgredi ausus est hostis,
haud secus bacchantium ululantiumque fremitu
perterritus, quam si proeliantium clamor esset audi-
tus. Eadem felicitas ab Oceano revertentes temu-
lentos comissantesque inter ora hostium textit.

Hinc ad regionem, quae Daedala vocatur, per- 19
ventum est. Deseruerant incolae sedes et in avios
silvestresque montes confugerant. Ergo Acadira
transit aequae usta et destituta incolentium fuga.
Itaque rationem belli necessitas mutavit. Divisis 20
enim copiis pluribus simul locis arma ostendit,

oppressique, ubi non expectaverant hostem, omni
 21 clade perdomiti sunt. Ptolemaeus plurimas urbes,
 Alexander maximas cepit: rursusque, quas distribu-
 22 erat, copias iunxit. Superato deinde Choaspe amne
 Coenon in obsidione urbis opulentae—Beira incolae
 vocant—reliquit: ipse ad Mazagas venit. Nuper
 Assacano, cuius regnum fuerat, demortuo regioni
 23 urbiq̄ue praeerat mater eius Cleophis. XXXVII
 milia peditum tuebantur urbem non situ solum, sed
 etiam opere munitam. Nam qua spectat orientem,
 cingitur amne torrenti, qui praeruptis utrimque ripis
 24 aditum ad urbem inpedit. Ad occidentem et a
 meridie velut de industria rupes praealtas obmolita
 natura est, infra quas cavernae et voragines longa
 vetustate in altum cavatae iacent, quaque desinunt,
 25 fossa ingentis operis obiecta est. XXXV stadium
 murus urbem complectitur, cuius ima saxo, superiora
 crudo latere sunt structa. Lateri vinculum lapides
 sunt, quos interposuere, ut duriori materiae fragilis
 26 incumberet, simulque terra humore diluta. Ne tamen
 universa consideret *moles*, inpositae erant trabes
 validae, quibus iniecta tabulata muros et tegebant
 27 et pervios fecerant. Haec munimenta contemplan-
 tem Alexandrum consiliiq̄ue incertum, quia nec
 cavernas nisi aggere poterat implere nec tormenta
 aliter muris admovere, quidam e muro sagitta per-
 28 cussit eum. Forte in suram incidit telum: cuius
 spiculo evolso admoveri equum iussit, quo vectus ne

obligato quidem vulnere haud segnius destinata
exequebatur. Ceterum cum crus saucium penderet 29
et cruore siccato frigescens vulnus adgravaret dolorem,
dixisse fertur se quidem Iovis filium dici, sed corporis
aegri vitia sentire. Non tamen ante se recepit in 30
castra, quam cuncta perspexit et, quae fieri vellet,
edixit. Ergo, sicut imperatum erat, alii extra urbem
tectata demoliebantur ingentemque vim materiae
faciendo aggeri detrahebant, alii magnarum arborum
stipites cum ramis ac moles saxorum in cavernas
deiciebant. Iamque agger aequaverat summae fas- 31
tigium terrae. Itaque turres erigebant, quae opera
ingenti militum ardore intra nonum diem absoluta
sunt. Ad ea visenda rex nondum obducta vulnere
cicatrice processit laudatisque militibus admoveri
machinas iussit, e quibus ingens vis telorum in pro-
pugnatores effusa est. Praecipue rudes talium 32
operum terrebant mobiles turres tantasque moles
nulla ope, quae cerneretur, admotas deorum numine
agi credebant: pila quoque muralia et excussas
tormentis praegraves hastas negabant convenire
mortalibus. Itaque desperata urbis tutela conces- 33
sere in arcem. Inde, quia nihil obsessis praeter
deditionem patebat, legati ad regem descenderunt
veniam petitori. Qua inpetrata regina venit cum 34
magno nobilium feminarum grege aureis pateris vina
libantium. Ipsa genibus regis parvo filio admoto 35
non veniam modo, sed etiam pristinae fortunae

36 inpetravit decus : quippe appellata regina est. Et credidere quidam plus formae quam miserationi datum. Puero certe postea ex ea utcumque genito Alexandro fuit nomen.

CAP. XI.

1 Hinc Polypercon ad urbem Noram cum exercitu missus inconditos oppidanos proelio vicit : intra munimenta compulsos secutus urbem in dicionem
 2 redegit. Multa ignobilia oppida deserta a suis venere in regis potestatem. Quorum incolae armati petram Aornin nomine occupaverunt. Hanc ab Hercule frustra obsessam esse terraeque motu co-
 3 actum absistere fama vulgaverat. Inopem consilii Alexandrum, quia undique praeceps et abrupta rupes erat senior quidam peritus locorum cum duobus filiis adiit, si pretium operae esset, aditum se monstra-
 4 turum esse promittens. LXXX talenta constituit daturum Alexander et altero ex iuvenibus obside retento ipsum ad exequenda, quae obtulerat, dimisit.
 5 Leviter armatis dux datus est Mylleeas, scriba regis. Hos enim circuitu, quo fallerent hostem, in summum
 6 iugum placebat evadere. Petra non ut pleraeque, modicis ac mollibus clivis in sublime fastigium crescit, sed in metae maxime modum erecta est, cuius ima spatiosiora sunt, altiora in artius coeunt, summa in
 7 acutum cacumen exurgunt. Radices eius Indus

annis subit, praealtus, utrimque asperis ripis: ab altera parte voragine: eluviesque praeruptae sunt. Nec alia expugnandi patebat via, quam ut reple- 8 rentur. Ad manum silva erat, quam rex ita caedi iussit, ut nudi stipites iacerentur, quippe rami fronde vestiti impedissent ferentes. Ipse primus truncam arborem iecit clamorque exercitus, index alacritatis, secutus est nullo detrectante munus, quod rex occupasset. Intra septimum diem cavernas expleverant, 9 cum rex sagittarios et Agrianos iubet per ardua niti: iuvenesque promptissimos ex sua cohorte XXX delegit. Duces his dati sunt Charus et Alexander, quem rex 10 nominis, quod sibi cum eo commune esset, admonuit. Ac primo, quia tam manifestum periculum erat, ipsum regem discrimen subire non placuit: sed ut signum 11 tuba datum est, vir audaciae promptae conversus ad corporis custodes sequi se iubet primusque invadit in rupem. Nec deinde quisquam Macedonum substitit relictisque stationibus sua sponte regem sequebantur. Multorum miserabilis fuit casus, quos ex praerupta 12 rupe lapsos amnis praeterfluens hausit, triste spectaculum etiam non periclitantibus: cum vero alieno exitio, quid ipsis timendum foret, admonerentur, in metum misericordia versa non extinctos, sed semetipsos deflebant. Et iam eo perventum erat, unde 13 sine pernicie nisi victores redire non possent, ingentia saxa in subeuntes provolventibus barbaris, quis percussi instabili et lubrico gradu praecipites re-

14 cidebant. Evaserant tamen Alexander et Charus
 quos cum XXX delectis praemiserat rex, et iam
 pugnare comminus coeperant: sed cum superne tel-
 barbari ingererent, saepius ipsi feriebantur quam
 15 vulnerabant. Ergo Alexander et nominis sui e-
 promissi memor, dum acrius quam cautius dimicat
 16 confossus undique obruitur. Quem ut Charus
 iacentem conspexit, ruere in hostem omnium praete-
 ultionem immemor coepit multosque hasta, quosdam
 gladio interemit. Sed cum tot unum incesserent,
 17 manus, super amici corpus procubuit exanimis. Hanc
 secus, quam par erat, promptissimorum iuvenum
 ceterorumque militum interitu commotus rex signum
 18 receptui dedit. Saluti fuit, quod sensim et intrepidè
 se receperunt et barbari hostem depulisse contenti
 19 non institere cedentibus. Ceterum Alexander cum
 statuisset desistere incepto—quippe nulla spes poti-
 undae petrae offerebatur—tamen speciem ostendit in
 obsidione perseverantis, nam et itinera obsideri iussit
 20 et turre admoventi et fatigatis alios succedere. Cuius
 pertinacia cognita Indi per biduum quidem ac duas
 noctes cum ostentatione non fiduciae modo, sed etiam
 victoriae epulati sunt, tympana suo more pulsantes
 21 Tertia vero nocte tympanorum quidem strepitu
 desierat audiri, ceterum ex tota petra faces refulge-
 bant, quas accenderant barbari, ut tutior esset ipsi
 22 fuga obscura nocte per invia saxa cursuris. Rex
 Balacro, qui specularetur, praemisso cognoscit petram

fuga Indorum esse desertam. Tum dato signo, ut universi conclamarent, inconposite fugientibus metum incussit: multique, tamquam adesset hostis, per 23 lubrica saxa perque invias cotes praecipitati occiderunt, plures aliqua membrorum parte mulcati ab integris deserti sunt. Rex locorum magis quam 24 hostium victor tamen magnae victoriae *speciem* sacrificiis et cultu deum fecit. Arae in petra locatae sunt Minervae Victoriaeque. Ducibus itineris, quo subire 25 iusserat leviter armatos, etsi promissis minora praestiterant, pretium cum fide redditum est, petrae regionisque ei adiunctae Sisocosto tutela permissa

CAP. XII.

Inde processit Ecbolima et, cum angustias itineris 1 obsideri XX milibus armatorum ab Ericae quodam conperisset, gravius agmen exercitus Coeno ducendum modicis itineribus tradidit. Ipse praegressus *per* 2 funditores ac sagittarios deturbatis, qui obsederant saltum, sequentibus se copiis viam fecit. Indi, sive 3 odio ducis sive gratiam victoris initari, Ericen fugientem adorti interemerunt caputque eius atque arma ad Alexandrum detulerunt. Ille facto impunitatem dedit, honorem denegavit exemplo.

Hinc ad flumen Indum sextisdecumis castris pervenit 4 omniaque, ut praeceperat, ad traiciendum praeparata ab Hephaestione repperit. Regnabat in ea regione

Omphis, qui patri quoque fuerat auctor dedendi regnum Alexandro et post mortem parentis legatos miserat, qui consulerent eum, regnare se interim vellet an privatam opperiri eius adventum. Permissoque, ut regnaret, non tamen ius datum usurpare sustinuit. Is benigne quidem exceperat Hephæstionem, gratuitum frumentum copiis eius admensus, non tamen ei occurrerat, ne fidem ullius nisi regis experiretur. Itaque venienti obviam cum armato exercitu egressus est, elephantum quoque per modica intervalla militum agmini inmixti procul castellorum fecerant speciem. Ac primo Alexander non socium, sed hostem adventare credebat iamque et ipse arma milites capere et equites discedere in cornua iusserat, paratus ad pugnam. At Indus cognito Macedonum errore iussis subsistere ceteris ipse concitat equum, quo vehebatur: idem Alexander quoque fecit, sive hostis sive amicus occurreret, vel sua virtute vel illius fide tutus. Coiere, quod ex utriusque vultu posset intellegi, amicis animis: ceterum sine interprete non poterat conseri sermo. Itaque adhibito eo barbarus occurrisse se dixit cum exercitu totas imperii vires protinus traditurum nec expectasse, dum per nuntios daretur fides. Corpus suum et regnum permittere illi, quem sciret gloriæ militantem nihil magis quam famam timere perfidiæ. Laetus simplicitate barbari rex et dexteram, fidei suæ pignus, dedit et regnum restituit. LVI elephantum erant, quos tradidit Alexan-

dro, multaue pecora eximiae magnitudinis, tauros ad III milia, pretiosum in ea regione acceptumque animis regnantium armentum. Quaerenti Alexandro, plures 12 agricultores haberet an milites, cum duobus regibus bellanti sibi maiore militum quam agrestium manu opus esse respondit. Abisares et Porus erant, sed in 13 Poro eminebat auctoritas. Uterque ultra Hydaspen annem regnabat et belli fortunam, quisquis arma inferret, experiri decreverat. Omphis permittente 14 Alexandro et regium insigne sumpsit et more gentis suae nomen, quod patris fuerat: Taxilen appellavere populares sequente nomine imperium, in quemcumque transiret. Igitur cum per triduum hospitaliter Alex- 15 andrum accepisset, quarto die et, quantum frumenti copiis, quas Hephaestion duxerat, praebitum a se esset, ostendit et aureas coronas ipsi amicisque omnibus, praeter haec signati argenti LXXX talenta dono dedit. Qua benignitate eius Alexander mire laetus 16 et, quae is dederat, remisit et mille talenta ex praeda, quam vehebat, adiecit multaue convivalia ex auro et argento vasa, plurimum Persicae vestis, XXX equos ex suis cum iisdem insignibus, quis adsueverant, cum ipsum veherent. Quae liberalitas sicut barbarum 17 obstrinxerat, ita amicos ipsius vehementer offendit. E quibus Meleager super cenam largiore vino usus gratulari se Alexandro dixit, quod saltem in India repperisset dignum talentis mille. Rex haud oblitus, 18 quam aegre tulisset, quod Clitum ob linguae temerita-

tem occidisset, iram quidem tenuit sed dixit, invidos homines nihil aliud quam ipsorum esse tormenta.

CAP. XIII.

1 Postero die legati Abisarae adiere regem. Omnia
dicioni eius, ita ut mandatum erat, permittebant
2 firmataque invicem fide remittuntur ad regem. Porum
quoque nominis sui fama ratus ad deditionem posse
compelli, misit ad eum Cleocharen, qui denuntiaret
ei, ut stipendium penderet et in primo suorum
finium aditu occurreret regi. Porus alterum ex his
facturum sese respondit, ut intranti regnum suum
3 praesto esset, sed armatus. Iam Hydaspem Alexander
superare decreverat, cum Barzaentes, defectionis
Arachosiis auctor, vinctus trigintaque elephanti simul
capti perducuntur, opportunum adversus Indos auxi-
lium, quippe plus in beluis quam in exercitu spei ac
4 virium illis erat. Samaxus quoque, rex exiguae
partis Indorum, qui Barzaenti se coniunxerat, vinctus
5 adductus est. Igitur transfuga et regulo in custodiam,
elephantis autem Taxili traditis ad annum Hydaspem
pervenit, in cuius ulteriore ripa Porus consederat
6 transitu prohibiturus hostem. CLXXX et v elephantos
obiecerat eximio corporum robore ultraque eos currus
CCC et peditum XXX fere milia, in quis erant sagittarii,
sicuti ante dictum est, gravioribus telis, quam ut apte
7 excuti possent. Ipsum vehebat elephante super

ceteras beluas eminentes armaque auro et argento distincta corpus raræ magnitudinis honestabant. Par animus robori corporis et, quanta inter rudes poterat esse, sapientia. Macedonas non conspectus hostium 8
solum, sed etiam fluminis, quod transeundum erat, magnitudo terrebat. IIII in latitudinem stadia diffusus profundo alveo et nusquam vada aperiente speciem vasti maris fecerat. Nec pro spatio aquarum late 9
stagnantium impetum coercebat, sed quasi in artum coeuntibus ripis torrens et elisus ferebatur, occultaque saxa inesse ostendebant pluribus locis undae repercussæ. Terribilior facies erat ripæ, quam equi 10
virique compleverant. Stabant ingentes vastorum corporum moles et de industria inritatæ horrendo stridore aures fatigabant. Hinc amnis, hinc hostis 11
capacia quidem bonæ spei pectora et sæpe se experta inproviso tamen pavore percusserant. Quippe instabiles rates nec dirigi ad ripam nec tuto adplicari posse credebant. Erant in medio amne insulæ crebræ, in 12
quas et Indi et Macedones nantes levatis super capita armis transibant. Ibi levia proelia conserebantur et uterque rex parvæ rei discrimine summæ experiebatur eventum. Ceterum in Macedonum exercitu 13
temeritate atque audacia insignes fuere Symmachus et Nicanor, nobiles iuvenes et perpetua partium felicitate ad spernendum omne periculum accensi. Quis ducibus promptissimi iuvenum lanceis modo 14
armati transnavere in insulam, quam frequens hostis

tenebat, multosque Indorum, nulla re melius quam
15 audacia armati, interemerunt. Abire cum gloria
poterant, si unquam temeritas felix inveniret modum:
sed dum supervenientes contemptim et superbe quo-
que expectant, circumventi ab iis, qui occulti enave-
16 rant, eminus obruti telis sunt. Qui effugerant hostem,
aut impetu amnis ablati sunt aut verticibus impliciti.
Eaque pugna multum Pori fiduciam erexit cuncta
17 cernentis e ripa. Alexander inops consilii tandem ad
fallendum hostem talem dolum intendit. Erat insula
in flumine amplior ceteris, silvestris eadem et tegendis
insidiis apta. Fossa quoque praealta haud procul
ripa, quam tenebat ipse, non pedites modo, sed etiam
18 cum equis viros poterat abscondere. Igitur ut a
custodia huius opportunitatis oculos hostium aver-
teret, Ptolemaeum omnibus turmis obequitare iussit
procul insula et subinde Indos clamore terrere, quasi
19 flumen transnaturus foret. Per conplures dies Ptole-
maeus id fecit eoque consilio Porum quoque agmen
suum ei parti, quam se petere simulabat, coegit
20 advertere. Iam extra conspectum hostis insula erat.
Alexander in diversa parte ripae statui suum taberna-
culum iussit adsuetamque comitari ipsum cohortem
ante id tabernaculum stare et omnem apparatus regiae
magnificentiae hostium oculis de industria ostendi.
21 Attalum etiam, aequalem sibi et haud disparem
habitu oris et corporis, utique cum procul viseretur,
veste regia exornat praebiturum speciem, ipsum

regem illi ripae praesidere nec cogitare de transitu. Quibus consilii effectum primo morata tempestas est, 22
nox adiuvit, incommoda quoque ad bonos eventus
vertente fortuna. Traicere amnem cum ceteris copiis 23
in regionem insulae, de qua ante dictum est, parabat,
averso hoste in eos, qui cum Ptolemaeo inferiorem
obsederant ripam, cum procella imbrem vix sub tectis
olerabilem effundit: obrutique milites nimbo in ter-
ram refugerunt navigiis ratibusque desertis. Sed
multantium fremitus obstrepentibus ventis ab
hoste non poterat audiri. Deinde momento temporis 24
repressus est imber, ceterum adeo spissae intendere
se nubes, ut conderent lucem vixque conloquentium
inter ipsos facies noscitantur. Terruisset alium 25
abducta nox caelo, cum ignoto amne navigandum
esset, forsitan hoste eam ipsam ripam, quam caeci
atque improvide *petebant, tenente*. At rex periculo
gloriam accersens et obscuritatem, quae ceteros terre-
bat, suam occasionem ratus dato signo, ut omnes 26
silentio ascenderent in rates, eam, qua ipse veheba-
tur, primam iussit expelli. Vacua erat ab hostibus 27
ripa, quae petebatur, quippe adhuc Porus Ptolemaeum
antum intuebatur. Una ergo navi, quam petrae
luctus inliserat, haerente ceterae evadunt: armaque
rapere milites et ire in ordines iussit.

CAP. XIV.

1 Iamque agmen in cornua divisum ipse ducebat,
 cum Poro nuntiatur armis virisque ripam obtineri et
 rerum adesse discrimen. Ac primo humani ingenii
 vitio spei suae indulgens Abisaren belli socium— et
 2 ita convenerat—adventare credebat. Mox liquidiore
 luce aperiente aciem hostium C quadrigas et IIII milia
 equitum venienti agmini obiecit. Dux erat copiarum,
 quas praemisit, Hages, frater ipsius, summa virium in
 3 curribus. Senos viros singuli vehebant, duos clipeatos,
 duos sagittarios, ab utroque latere dispositos: aurigae
 erant ceteri, haud sane inermes, quippe iacula con-
 plura, ubi comminus proeliandum erat, omissis habenis
 in hostem ingerebant. Ceterum vix ullus usus huius
 4 auxilii eo die fuit. Namque, ut supra dictum est,
 imber violentius quam alias fusus campos lubricos et
 inequitabiles fecerat gravesque et propemodum in-
 mobiles currus inlue ac voraginibus haerebant.
 5 Contra Alexander expedito ac levi agmine strenue
 invectus est. Scythae et Dahae primi omnium in-
 vasere Indos, Perdiccam deinde cum equitibus in
 6 dextrum cornu hostium emisit. Iam undique pugna
 se moverat, cum ii, qui currus agebant, illud ultimum
 auxilium suorum rati effusis habenis in medium dis-
 criminen ruere coeperunt. Anceps id malum utrisque
 7 erat. Nam et Macedonum pedites primo impetu
 obterebantur et per lubrica atque invia inmissi currus

executiebant eos, a quibus regebantur: aliorum turbati 8
equi non in voragine modo lacunasque, sed etiam in 9
annem praecipitavere curricula, pauci telis hostium
exacti penetravere ad Porum acerrime pugnam cien-
tem. Is, ut dissipatos tota acie currus vagari sine
receptoribus vidit, proximis amicorum distribuit elephan-
tos. Post eos posuerat peditem ac sagittarios *et* 10
tympana pulsare solitos: id pro cantu tubarum Indis
erat. Nec strepitu eorum movebantur, olim ad notum
sonum auribus mitigatis. Herculis simulacrum agmini 11
peditum praeferebatur. Id maximum erat bellantibus
incitamentum et deseruisse gestantes militare flagi-
tium habebatur: capitis etiam sanxerant poenam iis, 12
qui ex acie non rettulissent, metu, quem ex illo hoste
quondam conceperant, etiam in religionem venera-
tionemque converso. Macedonas non beluarum modo,
sed etiam ipsius regis aspectus parumper inhibuit.
Beluae dispositae inter armatos speciem turrium pro- 13
cul fecerant, ipse Porus humanae magnitudinis prope-
modum excesserat formam. Magnitudinem *corpori*
adicere videbatur belua, qua vehebatur, tantum inter
ceteras eminens, quanto aliis ipse praestabat. Itaque 14
Alexander contemplatus et regem et agmen Indorum,
'Tandem,' inquit, 'par animo meo periculum video.
Cum bestiis simul et cum egregiis viris res est.' In- 15
tuensque Coenon, 'Cum ego,' inquit, 'Ptolemaeo
Perdiccaque et Hephaestione comitatus in laevum
hostium cornu impetum fecero viderisque me in

medio ardore certaminis, ipse dextrum move et tur-
 batis signa infer. Tu, Antigene, et tu, Leonnate, et
 Tauron, invehimini in mediam aciem et urgebitis
 16 frontem. Hastae nostrae praelongae et validae non
 alias magis quam adversus beluas rectoresque earum
 usui esse poterunt: deturbate eos, qui vehuntur, et
 ipsas confodite. Anceps genus auxilii est et in suos
 17 acrius furit. In hostem enim imperio, in suos pavore
 agitur.' Haec elocutus concitat equum primus. Iam-
 que, ut destinatum erat, invaserat ordines hostium,
 cum Coenus ingenti vi in laevum cornu invehitur.
 18 Phalanx quoque mediam Indorum aciem uno impetu
 perrupit. At Porus, qua equitem invehi senserat,
 beluas agi iussit: sed tardum et paene immobile
 animal equorum velocitatem aequare non poterat.
 19 Ne sagittarum quidem ullus erat barbaris usus.
 Quippe longas et praegraves, nisi prius in terra statu-
 erent arcum, haud satis apte et commode inponunt:
 tum humo lubrica et ob id inpediente conatum
 20 molientes ictus celeritate hostium occupantur. Ergo
 spreto regis imperio—quod fere fit, ubi turbatis acrius
 metus quam dux imperare coepit—totidem erant
 21 imperatores, quot agmina errabant. Alius iungere
 aciem, alius dividere, stare quidam et nonnulli cir-
 cumvehi terga hostium iubebant. Nihil in medium
 22 consulebatur. Porus tamen cum paucis, quibus metu
 potior fuerat pudor, colligere dispersos, obviis hosti-
 bus ire pergit elephantosque ante agmen suorum agi iubet.

Magnum beluae iniecere terrorem insolitusque stridor 23
non equos modo, tam pavidum ad omnia animal, sed
viros quoque ordinesque turbaverat. Iam fugae 24
circumspiciebant locum paulo ante victores, cum
Alexander Agrianos et Thracas leviter armatos,
meliorem concursatione quam cominus militem,
emisit in beluas. Ingentem hi vim telorum iniecere 25
et elephantis et regentibus eos: phalanx quoque in-
stare constanter territis coepit. Sed quidam avidius 26
persecuti beluas in semet inritavere vulneribus.
Obtriti ergo pedibus earum ceteris, ut parcius in-
starent, fuere documentum. Praecipue terribilis illa 27
facies erat, cum manu arma virosque corripere et
super se regentibus traderent. Anceps ergo pugna 28
nunc sequentium nunc fugientium elephantos in
multum diei varium certamen extraxit: donec securi-
bus—id namque genus auxilii praeparatum erat—
pedes amputare coeperunt. Copidas vocabant gladios 29
leviter curvatos, falcibus similes, quis adpetebant
beluarum manus. Nec quicquam inexpertum non
mortis modo, sed etiam in ipsa morte novi supplicii
timor omittebat. Ergo elephantis, vulneribus tandem 30
fatigati, suos impetu sternunt et, qui rexerant eos,
praecipitati in terram ab ipsis obterebantur. Iamque
pecorum modo magis pavidi quam infesti ultra aciem
exigebantur: cum Porus, destitutus a pluribus, tela 31
multe ante praeparata in circumfusos ex elephanto
suo coepit ingerere multisque eminens vulneratis ex-

32 positus ipse ad ictus undique petebatur. Novem
iam vulnera hinc tergo, illinc pectore exceperat
multoque sanguine profuso languidis manibus magis
33 elapsa quam excussa tela mittebat. Nec segnius
belua instincta rabie, nondum saucia, invehebatur
ordinibus, donec rector beluae regem conspexit fluenti-
bus membris omissisque armis vix compotem mentis.
34 Tum beluam in fugam concitat sequente Alexandro:
sed equus eius multis vulneribus confossus deficiens-
que procubuit, posito magis rege quam effuso. Itaque,
35 dum equum mutat, tardius insecutus est. Interim
frater Taxilis, regis Indorum, praemissus ab Alexan-
dro monere coepit Porum, ne ultima experiri perse-
36 veraret dederetque se victori. At ille, quamquam
exhaustae erant vires deficiebatque sanguis, tamen ad
notam vocem excitatus, 'Adgnosco,' inquit, 'Taxilis
fratrem, imperii regnique sui proditoris:' et telum,
quod unum forte non effluxerat, contorsit in eum,
37 quod per medium pectus penetravit ad tergum. Hoc
ultimo virtutis opere edito fugere acrius coepit, sed
elephantus quoque, qui multa exceperat tela, deficie-
bat. Itaque sistit fugam peditemque sequenti hosti
38 obiecit. Iam Alexander consecutus erat et pertinacia
Pori cognita vetabat resistentibus parci. Ergo undi-
que et in pedites et in ipsum Porum tela congesta
sunt, quis tandem gravatus labi ex belua coepit.
39 Indus, qui elephantum regebat, descendere eum ratus
more solito elephantum procumbere iussit in genua:

qui ut se submisit, ceteri quoque—ita enim instituti erant—demisere corpora in terram. Ea res et Porum et ceteros victoribus tradidit. Rex spoliari corpus Pori, interemptum esse credens, iubet et, qui detraherent lorica[m] vestemque, concurrere: cum belua dominum tueri et spoliantes coepit adpetere levatumque corpus eius rursus dorso suo inponere. Ergo telis undique obruitur confossoque eo in vehiculum Porus inponitur. Quem rex ut vidit adlevantem oculos, non odio, sed miseratione commotus, ‘Quae, malum,’ inquit, ‘amentia te coegit rerum mearum cognita fama belli fortunam experiri, cum Taxilis esset in deditos clementiae meae tam propinquum tibi exemplum?’ At ille, ‘Quoniam,’ inquit, ‘percontaris, respondebo ea libertate, quam interrogando fecisti. Neminem me fortiorem esse censebam. Meas enim noveram vires, nondum expertus tuas: fortiorem esse te belli docuit eventus. Sed ne sic quidem parum felix sum, secundus tibi.’ Rursus interrogatus, quid ipse victorem statuere debere censeret, ‘Quod hic,’ inquit, ‘dies tibi suadet, quo expertus es, quam caduca felicitas esset.’ Plus monendo profecit, quam si precatus esset: quippe magnitudinem animi eius interritam ac ne fortuna quidem infractam non misericordia modo, sed etiam honore excipere dignatus est. Aegrum curavit haud secus, quam si pro ipso pugnasset: confirmatum contra spem omnium in amicorum numerum recepit, mox donavit ampliore regno, quam

46 tenuit. Nec sane quicquam ingenium eius solidius aut constantius habuit quam admirationem verae laudis et gloriæ: simplicius tamen famam aestimabat in hoste quam in cive. Quippe a suis credebat magnitudinem suam destrui posse, eandem clariorem fore, quo maiores fuissent, quos ipse vicisset.

NOTES.

CHAPTER IX.

§ 1. **Sed ne ... aleret**, etc. In the last chapter Curtius had been describing the temporary outburst of ill-feeling against Alexander which the execution of Callisthenes had produced. 'Itaque,' he says, 'nullius caedes maiorem apud Graecos Alexandro excitavit invidiam.'

serendis . natum, lit. 'born for,' so 'suitable to,' 'favourable to the spreading of rumours.'

movit here is equivalent to 'movit se.' This use of 'moveo,' as an intransitive verb, is rare, though it is to be met with in Livy, *e.g.* xxxv. 40. 7. 'terra dies duodequadraginta movit.'

§ 2. **India ... spatiosa**, 'practically the whole of India faces the east (being) less extensive in breadth than in a straight-forward direction.' Curtius seems to mean that India was less extensive from north to south than from west to east. Probably he had little or no knowledge of the peninsula.

§ 3. **quae ... accipiunt**, 'the parts which receive the south wind' *i.e.* 'the southern districts.' Curtius often uses adjectives—as he uses 'quae' here—in the neuter plural to express such ideas as 'parts' 'districts' etc.

in altius ... excedunt, 'rise to a considerably high level of land.'

cetera, 'the rest' *i.e.* 'the other parts,' 'cetera' is another instance of the vague use of neuter plurals, like 'quae' above.

multisque ... praebent; the nominative to 'praebent' must be 'cetera,' and the phrase 'multis . . . ortis' is an ablative absolute expressing instrumentality or condition. 'And by means of many famous rivers, which rise in Mt. Caucasus, offer an easy route through the plains.' 'Caucasus' is the general name to the Greeks and Romans for the hills north of India.

§ 5. **ab Oriente**, 'in the east.'

eximius goes closely with 'omnium' and has a superlative force, 'the most remarkable of all the rivers in the east.'

recto alveo, 'with a straight channel,' *i.e.* 'in a straight course.'

§ 6. **alter qui ... accipitur**, 'the other river' *i.e.* the Indus. Another reading is: 'Uterque . . . accipitur' *i.e.* 'each river,' the Indus and the Ganges. 'Rubrum mare' is the Indian ocean in general.

quis is the short form—generally preferred by Curtius—for 'quibus.'

§ 8. **Acesines**, probably the 'Chenab.' The text of this passage is very doubtful and has given rise to the suggestion of several readings. (a) The reading in our text means: 'The Acesines increases it (the Indus): the Indus intercepts it (the Acesines) when about to run down into the sea,' etc. (b) 'Acesines eum auget, *Ganges* decursurum in mare *Iomanen* intercipit,' etc. (Mr. Heitland following Hedicke). 'The Acesines swells the Indus. The Ganges intercepts the Iomanes when about to run down into the sea,' etc. This reading also requires us to continue in the next sentence, 'quippe *Ganges* asperum os' etc. The Iomanes would be the Jumna.

asperum os, etc. 'It'—*i.e.* the Indus according to (a), the Ganges according to (b), 'exposes a rough front to the inflowing stream and the waters, though beaten back, do not (altogether) give place.'

§ 9. **Diardines** or **Dyardenes** is possibly the Brahmaputra.

ultima, the further, most distant, parts. See note on 'quae' in § 3.

§ 10. **Etymandrus** or **Ethimantus** is as yet unidentified, 'ab

accolis rigantibus,' etc., 'is diverted by the natives for purposes of irrigation.'

iam, 'by this time' *i.e.* by the time it has got near to the sea.

§ 11. **quia ... interfluunt**, 'because they flow through districts not sufficiently well known.' Most editors read simply 'quia non adeo interfluunt' which, according to Zumpt, means: 'because they do not flow long enough between' *i.e.* between their sources and the points where they join other and larger rivers.

§ 12. **Ceterum ... deuruntur ... mitia**. (a) If this be the right reading we may translate: 'Now the districts which are nearer to the sea are to a very great extent withered by the north wind: it (*i.e.* the north wind) being checked by the peaks of the hills does not penetrate to the interior parts, thus (they are) mild enough for the raising of crops.'

(b) Zumpt reads: 'Ceterum quae propiora sunt mari aquiloni maxime decurrunt, is . . . mitis.' This apparently means: 'Now the parts which are nearer to the sea slope very considerably towards the north wind,' *i.e.* are exposed to the north wind, and it is this wind which, after being checked by the hills, reaches the inland districts in a very mild form and so is 'mitis alendis frugibus.' Zumpt adopted the view that 'aquilo' here meant the S.W. monsoon. "Aquilonem . . . existimo appellatum esse etesias Indicos (Süd-West Monsoon) eam ob causam quod ἐρησίαί Graeci a septentrionibus flant."

To reconcile either of these accounts with any known phenomenon of the Indian climate seems quite impossible.

§ 13. **Nec cur ibi ... causa**, 'neither is there evident any reason why nature has turned herself about in these places.' Other readings are: (a) 'nec, cur inverterit se natura, causa' (Mr. Heitland after Hedicke). We have to supply some verb like 'apparet' to go with 'causa,' 'Nor does there appear to be any explanation why nature has turned herself about.' (b) 'Nec aperuit se naturae causa' (Zumpt). 'Neither has any explanation of the nature (of this phenomenon) revealed itself' (?)

§ 15. **libri ... capiunt**, 'the soft barks of trees receive written characters in the same way as sheets of papyrus do'; 'litterarum notas,' lit. 'the marks of letters.'

§ 17. **quam ... domitant**, *i.e.*, 'quam est vis eorum quos . . . domitant.'

§ 19. **neque alia**, etc. 'And indeed they have no other source of wealth more important than this, especially ever since they have extended to foreign nations a share in their vicious luxuries: indeed, the scourings of the foaming sea are reckoned at whatever value depraved fancy has determined (them to be worth). 'Vitia' here means especially such vices as are associated with luxury and self-indulgence.

§ 21. **quibus ... eminent**, *i.e.*, 'ii quibus,' etc. The nominative to the verb *colunt* is the whole of this clause 'quibus ... eminent.' 'Those whose rank or wealth is conspicuous among the populace deck the lower and the upper parts of their arms with gold.'

§ 22. **reliquam ... exaequant**, 'the rest of the skin on the face they smooth into an appearance of being polished.'

§ 24. **quae indutus est**, 'which he has put on.' For this use of an accusative case after a passive, or more strictly a 'middle' verb, cp. Verg. *Aen.* II. 392, 'galeam . . . induitur.' It may be an imitation of a similar construction in Greek.

§ 28. **vivario** is dative after 'inclusa.'

§ 29. **Ac ne quid**, etc. 'And lest anything should be lacking to his depraved habits,' *i.e.*, 'to complete the depravity of his habits.'

§ 31. **Unum agreste**, etc. 'Agreste' probably means 'living in the fields,' and is used here to distinguish this rustic class of 'sapientes' from the other kind mentioned in § 33, 'qui in urbibus publicis moribus degunt.'

sapientes, 'philosophers.' Curtius seems to have heard or read something of the Brahmans and Buddhists, but hardly to have any very clear idea of the various sects of 'sapientes' that were to be met with in India in his day.

pulchrum, supply 'est' or 'ducitur.'

et vivos ... est. 'And those whose time of life is past activity, or health impaired, give instructions that they are to be burned alive.' The nominative to 'iubent' is the phrase 'quibus . . . est.' Curtius seems fond of using this kind of construction. Cp. § 21, where 'quibus . . . eminent' is the nominative of 'colunt.'

§ 32. *expectatam mortem*, lit. 'a waited-for death,' *i.e.*, 'to wait for death.'

§ 33. *publicis moribus*, 'with social habits,' 'on civilized principles.'

Nec quemquam ... liceat. 'Nor do they believe that any man—who is capable of facing it calmly—hastens the day of death.' The subjunctive 'liceat' is used to express the idea of a condition or cause. 'No one so long as he is capable.'

§ 34. *capital* is an old legal form of 'capitale.'

§ 35. *Menses*, etc. This is a very difficult passage to understand. Curtius says: 'The months they have marked off into sets of fifteen days, (but) the full courses of the year are kept.' So far he seems quite intelligible, and, more or less, correct, for Mr. M'Crindle says: "The Indian name for the half of a lunar month is 'paksha.' The half from new moon to full moon was called at first 'pūrva' (fore) and afterwards 'sukla' (bright), the other half was called 'apara' (posterior) and afterwards 'krishna' (dark)."

§ 36. Curtius then goes on: 'They mark their divisions of time by the course of the moon, not, as most people do, (from the time) when she has filled her orb with light, but when she has begun to curve herself into horns, and for this reason they have shorter months (than other people) because they regulate the length of them according to this phase of the moon.' What he seems to mean is that the Indians counted their months from new moon to full moon, and full moon to the next new moon. If he had heard of the 'paksha' this would quite probably be his way of regarding it, *i.e.*, as though each 'paksha' were a month.

quia. Another reading is 'qui,' which would be nominative to 'dirigunt,' 'who regulate,' *i.e.*, 'since they regulate.'

§ 37. *haud ... operae*, 'not at all worth while.' 'Operae' is probably a predicative dative like 'curae' or 'odio' in such phrases as 'cui salus mea curae fuit,' 'to whom my safety was (a matter) for anxiety,' or 'odi odioque sum Romanis,' 'I hate and am (a subject) for hatred to the Romans.'

CHAPTER X.

§ 1. **facturi**, 'ready to do.' This use of the future participle to express willingness or purpose is common in Curtius.

ad ipsos, *i.e.* 'ad se,' cp. § 9, 'Macedones ad urbem ipsos venisse cognoscunt.'

Liberum, 'Liber' is another name for the god whom the Romans generally called 'Bacchus,' and the Greeks 'Dionysos.'

Herculem, cp. XI. § 2, and XIV. § 11, for further mention of Hercules in India. The Greeks often identified the deities of other races with their own gods and goddesses. See note on 'Nysam' in § 7.

§ 2. **exceptos ... iussit**, *i.e.* 'exceptit et iussit.'

usus, 'intending to use.' Cp. 'facturi' in § 1.

Hephaestionem. Hephaestion was the most intimate of all Alexander's friends. He was wounded at Gaugamela, and after the death of Philotas was promoted along with the ill-fated Clitus to the command of the famous 'Companion' cavalry. After accompanying Alexander throughout the Asiatic campaign, in the course of which he held more than one important military office, he died of fever at Ecbatana in 323.

Perdiccan. Perdiccas was one of Alexander's most trusted officers. He fought with distinction in most of the great battles of the campaign in Asia, and it is said that Alexander meant to nominate him as his successor. He was chosen after Alexander's death to act as Regent, but soon became involved in hostilities with the other generals, and met his death at the hands of his own troops in Egypt.

ad subigendos, qui, etc.—*i.e.* 'ad subigendos eos, qui,' etc.

quis = quibus, as in IX. § 7.

§ 3. **solutae ... vehi possent**, *i.e.*, 'ut solvi et . . . vehi possent.'

§ 4. **Cratero**. Craterus, like Hephaestion, was an intimate personal friend of Alexander's, besides being one of his most capable generals. He was entrusted with an independent

command against Spitamenes in Bactria during the advance across Asia, and commanded one of the three divisions in which the army returned from India. After Alexander's death he became joint-regent of Greece and the northern districts of the Macedonian kingdom and perished in the wars of succession between the great officers of the late king.

qui occurrerent, other readings are 'occurrerunt' and 'occurrerant.'

levi proelio, lit. 'a light battle,' *i.e.*, a battle in which light-armed troops would generally be employed, so here 'a skirmish.'

§ 6. **dum obequitat**, etc., 'while he was riding against,' *i.e.*, 'up to,' the walls.

saevitum est, 'fury was vented against the very buildings.' The Latins often used even intransitive verbs in the 3rd person singular of the passive voice, when they wished to express the fact that something was done without wishing to specify who did it; *e.g.* § 19 of this chapter: 'Hinc ad regionem . . . perventum est.'

§ 7. **Nysam**. For a most interesting account of this episode and of the locality in which it took place see page 427 of 'Alexander the Great.' "The wild ecstasies of the Civa cult, which personified the power of growth and reproduction in nature, reminded, too, of the Dionysiac worship. Nothing further was needed, therefore, to encourage men of naïve philology in reading the value Nysaeans into the name Nisadas, which the people of the country bore, and in identifying their city as a sacred Nysa of their own Hellenic god. The name of the sacred mountain Meru, adjoining the city, they also rejoiced to recognize as Greek, and explain as the mountain of the thigh (Greek *mēros*), an allusion to the temporary lodgment of the prematurely born Dionysus in the thigh of Zeus." And, speaking a little later on of the identification by the Greeks of the Indian deities with their own, the author says: "Krishna was their own bluff, robust Hercules. Krishna had wrought heroic deeds, slain the wild bull, driven out monsters. He was always represented as armed with a massive club."

§ 8. **caesis . . . comprehendit**. Here again unfortunately the reading is doubtful. (a) Our text means: 'They kindled a

fire, which, as the flame was fed, took hold of the burying-places of the townsfolk.' (b) 'quae, igni alita,' etc. (Zumpt, Heitland and others), 'they kindled a flame, which, being fed by the fire, took hold,' etc. "We must suppose," says Mr. Heitland, speaking of this reading, which he keeps but rather doubts, "that the notion in Curtius' mind was simply 'the more fire the more flame.'" (c) 'quae, lignis alita,' etc. 'They kindled a fire, which, being fed with logs,' etc.

§ 9. *ipsos* = 'se ipsos' cp. 'ad ipsos' for 'ad se' in § 1.

§ 10. *abstineri*, is an impersonal passive like 'saevitum est' in § 6, lit. 'he ordered there to be an abstaining from bloodshed.'

§ 12. *Meron*. See note on 'Nysam' in § 7.

Inde Graeci, etc. 'From this fact the Greeks derived their authority for saying, falsely, that Father Bacchus was concealed in the thigh of Zeus.'

§ 14. *Lauri baccharisque*, etc. (a) our reading apparently means: "There is much wild growth (*silva*), among these rocks, of laurel, spikenard and elecampane.' (b) 'Lauri baccharisque multa in illis rupibus agrestis est silva.' 'There is among those rocks much wild growth of laurel and spikenard.'

§ 17. *operatum ... exercitum*, etc., lit. 'kept his army busied for Liber,' *i.e.*, 'kept it engaged in acts of worship in honour of Liber.' Cp. Verg. *Georg.* I. 339. "Sacra refer Cereri, laetis operatus in herbis."

§ 18. *Eadem felicitas*, etc. In the 9th book (c. 10) Curtius gives a vivid description of a Bacchanalian procession that Alexander organized, on his homeward march, to celebrate the fact that his army had passed the terrible desert of Gedrosia, on the seacoast of Baluchistan. 'Hoc modo,' he says, 'per dies septem bacchabundum agmen incessit; parata praeda, si quid victis saltem adversus comissantes animi fuisset.'

inter ora, lit. 'among the faces,' *i.e.*, 'in the very midst of the enemy.'

§ 19. 'Daedala,' like 'Acadira' below, is as yet unidentified.

perventum est, see note on 'saevitum est' in § 6.

§ 20. *oppressique*, etc. 'And (the inhabitants), surprised (in

places) where they had not been expecting an enemy, were thoroughly cowed by disaster of every kind.'

§ 21. **Ptolemaeus**, etc. Ptolemy is on the whole the most famous of Alexander's generals. He served with distinction all through the Asiatic campaign, and on one occasion his timely discovery of a plot saved Alexander's life. He wrote an account of his sovereign's career, and it is to this account that Arrian is indebted for a good deal of his information. After Alexander's death Ptolemy became king of Egypt, where he founded the famous Ptolemaic dynasty which ended with Cleopatra.

§ 22. **Choaspe**, this river—not of course to be confused with the Choaspes near Susa—was evidently an affluent of the Kophen (Cabul river). "It is most probably the Kâmah or Kunâr river" (M'Crindle).

Coenon, Coenos was the brother-in-law of Philotas, who was put to death on the charge of having plotted against Alexander's life. Coenus took a leading part in the trial. It was Coenus to whom Alexander entrusted the leading of the extreme right at the battle with Porus on the Hydaspes. Cp. xiv. § 15.

Beira. General Cunningham identified this place with Bazâr, but Mr. M'Crindle says that Bazâr lies too far east to suit the requirements of our passage. Many editors read Beiram.'

Mazagas, the nominative to this would be 'Mazagae,' which sounds like the name of a tribe. Some authorities identify the Mazagae with the Afghans.

§ 24. **fossa ingentis operis**, 'a trench (a work) of vast labour.' 'Operis' is a genitive of quality or description.

§ 25. **stadium** here is for 'stadiorum.' A 'stadium' was equivalent to about one ninth of an English mile.

ima and **superiora**, *i.e.* 'the lower' and 'upper parts' respectively, are instances of the vague neuter plurals that Curtius is so fond of using, like 'interiora' and 'ultima' in c. ix. § 12 and § 9.

crudo latere, 'unbaked, sundried brick.'

Lateri vinculum, etc., lit. 'stones are a binding for the brick,' *i.e.* 'stones keep the brick together.'

terra ... diluta, 'clay.'

§ 26. **Ne tamen ... moles,** etc. 'Lest however the whole mass should sink down.' If 'moles' be not read, 'universa' goes with 'materia,' which is to be understood from the previous sentence.

inpositae, etc. It certainly is not easy to understand how the laying of beams on the top of the structure should prevent it from sinking down. Possibly, however, 'inpositae'—or might it not be 'interpositae'?—means here 'placed *vertically*' along the front of the wall. In this case the beams would rest on the stone structure at the bottom of the wall, while the flooring (tabulata) would be supported at intervals by the tops of the beams. This would at any rate help to keep the whole structure from falling outwards.

§ 27. **consiliique incertum,** 'uncertain about his plan.' Cp. XI. § 3 'inopem consilii.'

aliter, 'otherwise,' *i.e.* unless the 'cavernae' should first have been filled up by means of an 'agger.'

percussit eum. 'Alexandrum' is the natural accusative to 'percussit' and 'eum' is quite redundant. Many editors put a full stop at 'percussit,' and begin the next sentence: 'Tum forte,' etc., 'At that time, as it happened, the bolt struck him in the calf of his leg.' On other occasions he was wounded in other places. "Videtur tum," says Zumpt, "defendi posse, quandoquidem saepe Alexander telo percussus est."

§ 28. **destinata,** lit. 'the things determined upon,' *i.e.* 'his purpose.'

§ 29. **Iovis filium.** During his expedition to Egypt Alexander paid a visit to the temple of Ammon, in the oasis of Siwah, and asked several questions of the god. The priest—so Plutarch quotes the story—addressed him in Greek, and, meaning to say 'paidios' (my son), said instead 'pai Dios' (O son of Zeus); whence arose the legend that the god had called him son of Zeus. (See *Alexander the Great* pp. 348, 349.)

vitia, 'the weaknesses.'

§ 30. **demoliebantur,** etc. 'Some were pulling down the buildings outside the city and carrying away from them a

vast amount of material for making the mole.' Some editors read 'moliebantur' with the same meaning.

faciendo aggeri is a dative of purpose, not unlike 'serendis rumoribus' after 'natum' in IX. § 1. cp. Livy, III. 5, 'his avertendis terroribus in triduum feriae indictae' (quoted by Madvig § 415).

§ 31. **nondum ... cicatrice**, 'though his wound had not yet closed.'

§ 32. **rudes ... operum**, 'unaccustomed to such works.'

§ 33. **patebat**, 'was open.' Another reading is 'placebat,' 'seemed good.'

§ 36. **Puero certe**, etc. 'Anyhow the name of the boy who was subsequently born by her—whoever his father may have been—was Alexander.' 'Alexandro' is "attracted" into the case of 'puero.' Cp. Sallust *Jugurtha* v. 'Scipio, cui postea *Africano* cognomen fuit.'

CHAPTER XI.

§ 1. **Polypercon**. 'Polypercon' (or Polyspercon) was appointed after the battle of Issus to command part of the phalanx. Later on he incurred Alexander's resentment by making fun of the Oriental ceremonies that the king had introduced. He was present at the battle with Porus and accompanied Craterus on the return march from India. He ultimately succeeded Antipater as regent.

Noram. Arrian describes an attack upon a place called 'Ora,' which may possibly be the same as 'Nora.'
inconditos, 'undisciplined.'

§ 2. **Aornin**. "Its Sanskrit name may well have been *Āvarana*, "the Refuge"; but the Greeks did the best they could, and called it 'Aornos' (Aornis) "the Birdless," forsooth because it was so high. Among the various attempts at modern identification, that of General Abbott in his 'Gradus ad Aornon,' which makes it to be Mount Mahāban (4125 feet above the plain) about 30 miles above the mouth of the Kabul, is the most plausible" (*Alexander the Great*, 428-9).

Hanc ... coactum, etc. 'Hanc' obviously refers to 'petram,' but with 'coactum' we must supply 'eum,' i.e. 'Herculem.' The change is extremely harsh.

§ 3. **Inopem consilii**, 'at a loss for a [plan]': like 'consilii incertum' in x. § 27.

§ 4. **constituit daturum, i.e.** 'constituit se daturum esse,' 'agreed that he would give.'

ad exequenda, quae, etc., i.e. 'ad exequenda ea quae,' etc. Cp. x. § 2 'ad subigendos qui aversarentur.'

§ 5. **Mylleas.** Zumpt calls him 'Mullinus.' As to what happened to Mylleas and his guides Curtius says nothing more, except that Alexander paid what he had promised though the guides performed less than they had undertaken. Arrian's account of this episode is a good deal fuller than Curtius'. His story is, roughly, as follows: Finding that the capture of the rock by a frontal attack would, at the best, be very difficult, Alexander accepted the offer of some natives, who undertook to guide him to a spot from which it would be possible to make a successful assault upon the summit of the hill. With these guides he sent Ptolemy—not Mylleas—at the head of a force of light-armed troops, among whom were the Agrianians. Led by the natives Ptolemy made his way during the night to an eminence on the hill, not very far from the actual summit, which was held by the enemy. Here by daybreak he had entrenched himself, and all through the following day he held his position against the enemy, who failed to oust him, though they managed to keep Alexander from coming up to join him. The next day the main body of the Macedonians renewed their attempt, and Ptolemy supported them by himself attacking the Indians in the rear. In this way Alexander's forces effected a junction with Ptolemy's, and it was from the eminence which Ptolemy had held that the mole was run out and the final attack on the summit of the hill successfully made.

quo fallerent, 'by means of which they might deceive.' Other readings are 'quo falleret' (Madvig), 'by means of which he (Alexander), might deceive,' etc., and 'qui fallerent' (Zumpt), '(those) who were to deceive,' etc.

placebat, i.e. 'Alexandro.'

§ 6. **in metae ... modum**, 'in the shape of a 'meta.' The

'*metae*' were conical columns set up at either end of the Roman circus, and meant to act as turning-posts or goals in races.

ima, *altiora*, and *summa* are more of Curtius' favourite vague neuter plurals. See on XI. § 3.

§ 8. *nudi stipites*, etc. Possibly it was the recollection of what had happened at 'Mazagae,' where the trees were dragged along 'cum ramis,' that suggested cutting away the boughs on this occasion (cp. x. § 30).

§ 9. *Agrianos*. The 'Agriani' were a Thracian tribe living to the north of Paeonia. Probably they were enlisted during Alexander's campaign in Thrace and Illyria. See Introduction.

ex sua cohorte, 'from his personal staff' (M'Crindle).

§ 10. *non placuit*, 'it did not seem good to the army as a whole.' We must not supply 'Alexandro' here, as we did with 'placebat' in § 5.

§ 11. *audaciae promptae*, a descriptive genitive.

§ 13. *perventum erat*, like 'perventum est' in x. § 19.

§ 15. *acrius quam cautius*, 'with more daring than prudence.'

§ 17. *haud secus ... erat*, is an adverbial phrase going with 'motus.' 'Being moved not otherwise than as was fair,' i.e. 'being rightly or duly affected.'

§ 18. *saluti* is a 'predicative dative.'

depulisse contenti, 'satisfied to have beaten back,' etc. Mr. Heitland most aptly compares Book iv. c. x. § 14. 'Mazaesus, qui antea per otium vicis incenderat iam fugere contentus, pleraque inviolata hosti reliquit'; where 'fugere contentus' means 'only too glad to escape by flight.'

§ 19. *speciem ... perseverantis*, 'kept up the appearance of (one) persevering.'

§ 24. *magnae ... fecit*. (a) Our text means: 'displayed the outward appearance of a great victory.' (b) Zumpt reads 'magnam victoriam sacrificiis et cultu deum fecit,' i.e. 'made the victory a great one by means of sacrifices and religious services.'

deum is for 'deorum.'

§ 25. *quo*, *i.e.* 'quo itinere.'

cum fide, 'scrupulously.'

Sisocosto, Arrian calls him 'Sisicottus.'

CHAPTER XII.

§ 1. *Ecbolima*. Arrian calls it 'Embolima.' "General Cunningham places it about Ohind on the upper Indus" (Heitland).

Erice. This form is an ablative from *Erices*. Diodorus calls this man 'Aphrikes.'

modicis itineribus, 'by easy stages.'

§ 2. *Ipse praegressus*, etc. 'He himself, going on ahead, routed those who had beset the pass by means of his slingers and archers, and made a way for the forces who were following him.' Another reading is: '*funditore ac sagittario*,' 'by means of the slinger and the archer.'

§ 3. *inituri*, etc., 'hoping to enter into favour,' see note on c. x. § 1 'facturi.'

§ 4. *sextisdecumis castris*, lit. 'at the sixteenth encampment,' *i.e.* 'after 16 days'—or possibly, as the Romans reckoned inclusively--'15 days of marching.'

ut praeceperat. See c. x. § 2.

Omphis, "Sanskrit *Ambhi*" (M'Crindle). His capital was *Taxila* and his dominions lay between the *Indus* and the *Jhiam* (*Hydaspes*).

qui patri, etc., lit. 'who to his father too had been the adviser of giving up the kingdom to Alexander,' *i.e.* 'who had also advised his father to surrender his kingdom to Alexander.'

§ 5. *qui consulerent*, etc., 'who were to ask him whether he (Alexander) wished him (*Omphis*) to go on ruling for the present, or to await his arrival in a merely private capacity.' '*qui consulerent eum*,' etc., *i.e.* *qui consulerent eum utrum regnare se interim vellet*, etc.

§ 6. *permissoque, ut regnaret*, 'when permission to reign had been given to him.' '*Permisso*' is a past participle in the ablative case and the neuter gender agreeing with the

noun-clause 'ut regnaret,' the whole forming a phrase in the ablative absolute. Zumpt reads 'permissus' in the sense of 'being allowed,' but the latinity of such a use is distinctly dubious.

non ... sustinuit, 'he did not venture.'

ne ... ullius. We should rather have expected 'cuius' or 'cuiusquam' which are the pronominal forms, but 'ullus' is sometimes used for the pronoun as well as for the adjective.

§ 7. **venienti**, etc., 'he went to meet him coming,' *i.e.* 'as he came.'

§ 8. **occurreret**. The subjunctive is used here because the clause expresses the idea in Alexander's mind.

§ 9. **eo**, *i.e.* 'interprete.'

§ 10. **corpus ... permittere**, *i.e.* 'dixit se corpus . . . permittere.'

gloriae militantem ... timere, *i.e.* 'gloriae militare et idcirco . . . timere.'

§ 11. **acceptum**, 'acceptable' (Heitland).

§ 12. **quaerenti Alexandro**, etc. 'To Alexander's question whether he had more tillers of the soil or soldiers, he replied that since he was at war with two kings he had need of a greater number of soldiers than of husbandmen.' 'quaerenti . . . haberet, *i.e.* quaerenti utrum . . . haberet' as in § 5 'consulerent . . . vellet.'

§ 13. **Abisares**. In chapter XIII. (§ 1) we hear that Abisares sent an offer of submission to Alexander as soon as he was aware of his having crossed the Indus, but in c. XIV. (§ 1) we find Porus expecting his promised help against the Macedonians. Both accounts are probably true. After the defeat of Porus Alexander received another offer of submission from Abisares and seems to have allowed him to retain his throne. His kingdom in all probability was some part of Kashmir.

Porus, "King of the Pauravas" (*Alexander the Great*, p. 434).

Hydaspen. The Hydaspes was the 'Jhilam' or 'Jhelam.'

§ 14. **Taxilen**, etc. 'The people called him Taxiles, since the name followed the office into whosoever's hands it passed.'

§ 15. **signati argenti**, 'marked or stamped,' *i.e.* 'coined silver.' For a discussion of ancient Indian coinage see *The invasion of India by Alexander the Great*, p. 371.

dono, is a predicative dative; just as we say, 'for a present.'

§ 16. **quis**, is for 'quibus,' dative after 'adsueverant.'

§ 17. **Meleager**, served with some distinction all through the eastern campaign, and was put to death by Perdicas in the civil wars which followed the death of Alexander.

super cenam, just as we say 'over supper.'

§ 18. **Clitum**. This refers to one of the best-known stories about Alexander. Clitus was a brother of Lanike, who had been Alexander's nurse. At the battle of Granicus he saved Alexander's life, and later on he was promoted, along with Hephaestion, to the command of the famous cavalry regiment known as "the companions." Personally he was devoted to the King, but in his political views he was a thorough 'Macedonian,' and heartily disliked the Persian customs which he thought Alexander was coming more and more to adopt. To this feeling he gave violent expression in a rash speech made at a festival of Dionysus at Samarcand in 328 B.C. Stung by his taunts Alexander seized a spear and hurled it straight at him. Clitus fell dead, and Alexander, realising what he had done, was overcome with passionate remorse which seems to have embittered the rest of his life.

CHAPTER XIII.

§ 1. **Abisarae**, gen. of 'Abisares' or 'Abisara,' see note on XII. § 13.

ut mandatum erat, *i.e.* by Abisares.

§ 3. **Barzaentes**, cp. book vi. c. vi. § 36. Barzaentes had been Satrap, under Darius, of the province known as Drangae, the district round the Hamun swamps, and had taken part with Bessus, Satrap of Bactria, in the deposition and murder of the Emperor after the battle of Gaugamela. Here we are told that he had been also the instigator of a rebellion in Arachosia. We may suppose that he took part, along with

Satibarzanes, whom Alexander had allowed to continue in his post as Satrap of 'Aria,' in the attempt, which certainly was made, to reestablish the Persian supremacy and to put Bessus on the throne under the title of Artaxerxes. In this attempt, we may believe, the task of stirring up Arachosia was given to Barzaentes, whose own satrapy had lain immediately west of this district. After the failure of this enterprise Barzaentes fled to India, where he was subsequently given up to Alexander.

Arachosiis, is probably a dative lit. 'an instigator of rebellion to the Arachosians.' 'Arachosia' corresponded to Central and East Afghanistân.

§ 4. *Samaxus* or *Gamaxus*, is apparently quite unknown.

§ 5. *transfuga*, etc., supply 'traditis' before 'in custodiam.' 'The rebel (Barzaentes) and the prince (Samaxus) having been handed over into safe-keeping and the elephants handed over to Taxiles, etc.'

prohibiturus, 'determined to prevent.'

§ 6. *sicuti ante dictum est*, cp. c. ix. § 28.

gravioribus ... quam ... possent, lit. 'with shafts heavier than (such) that they could be conveniently discharged,' *i.e.* 'with shafts too heavy to be readily discharged.'

§ 8. *Macedonas*, the Greek form of the accusative plural.

diffusus, we might have expected 'diffusum' to agree with 'flumen,' but, as Zumpt remarks, the word in Curtius' mind is rather 'Hydaspes' than 'flumen.'

§ 9. *Nec pro spatio*, etc., 'and yet it did not check its speed in proportion to the width of space over which its waters were spreading far and wide, but it rushed along seething and pouring, just as though its banks had been coming together into a narrow channel.'

elisuus = 'throttled, squeezed' (Heitland).

stagnantium, is here used in a curious sense. Generally it implies the absence of violent movement in water.

§ 10. *stant*, etc. It is difficult not to believe that these words are a hexameter verse quoted from some early poet, like Ennius:

'stant ingentes vastorum corporum moles.'

It would be at least as easy to scan 'corporum moles,' as a dactyl followed by a spondee, as it is to scan such lines as :

' ille vir haud magna cum re sed plenus fidei.' (Ennius).

§ 11. **hinc ... hinc**, etc., 'here the river, there the enemy, etc. Both of course were in front of the Macedonians.

instabiles rates, 'unstable, unsafe vessels.' Another reading (Mützell's) is 'inhabiles,' 'unhandy,' 'awkward.'

§ 12. **levia proelia**, 'skirmishes,' cp. x. § 4, 'levi proelio.'
summae, *i.e.* 'summae rei.'

§ 13. **partium**, 'of their side.'

§ 14. **quis ducibus**, abl. abs. 'and with them as leaders.'

§ 15. **Abire ... poterant ... modum**, 'they might have come off with credit, did but rashness when successful ever find a limit.'

dum supervenientes ... expectant, 'while they were waiting for the reinforcements with contemptuous self-confidence,' 'supervenientes' 'those coming in support' *i.e.* of the Indians, who had so far been worsted.

§ 17. **inops consilii**, cp. xi. § 3, 'inopem consilii Alexandrum.'

talem ... intendit, 'devised a stratagem like this,' 'talem' refers to what is coming.

§ 18. **opportunitatis**, abstract for concrete, 'suitable place.'

§ 20. **in diversa ... ripae**, 'on a part of the bank facing the other way,' *i.e.* not towards the island.

§ 21. **Attalum**, was accused of complicity in the plot of Philotas, but was acquitted. He sided with Perdiccas after Alexander's death.

§ 23. **in regionem insulae**, 'into the neighbourhood of the island,' *i.e.* to the shore opposite the island on the other side. According to Arrian, however, what had seemed to the Macedonians to be the other bank of the river turned out when they reached it to be another island, and they had to cross the channel joining this second island to the real bank before being able to advance against Porus.

§ 25. **forsitan hoste ... tenente**, 'while, for all they knew, the enemy was holding the very bank which they were making for blindly and rashly.' Zumpt reads: 'forsitan hoste eam

ipsam ripam quam caeci atque improvidi et ex periculo gloriam accersentes petebant, occupante,' 'while the enemy were perhaps seizing that very bank which they, blind and rash and seeking glory from the very peril, were making for.'

periculo ... accersens, lit. 'summoning' glory from the danger, 'so 'striving to win glory from his peril.'

§ 26. **expelli** probably means here, as Mr. Heitland observes, 'to be run aground.'

§ 27. **ire in ordines**, 'to go to their ranks,' 'to fall in.'

CHAPTER XIV.

For a description of the battle on the Hydaspes see *Alexander the Great*, pp. 440-444.

§ 1. **ipse**, Alexander.

Abisaren ... convenerat, cp. CXII., § 13. 'convenerat' is impersonal, 'it had been agreed upon.'

§ 2. **Hages**, other authorities say that the leader of this force was a *son* of Porus.

summa ... curribus, *summa* is ablative; 'the chief strength (being) in the chariots.' Some editors put a full stop at 'ipsius,' and begin a new sentence at 'Summa.' In this case 'summa' is nominative to 'fuit,' understood.

§ 5. **Scythae et Dahae**. These troops were enlisted probably during Alexander's visit to 'Hyrcania' in the autumn of 330 B.C. The Dahae or Daae, lived on the south-east shore of the Caspian Sea, just north of 'Hyrcania.'

Perdiccam ... misit. In § 15 we find Perdiccas accompanying Alexander in his charge against the enemy's *left*. Possibly Curtius means his description from § 2—§ 9 to be an account only of the first skirmish between Hages' force and Alexander's light-armed troops, while the real battle begins in § 9 with the words, 'Is, ut dissipatos,' etc.

§ 6. **Iam ... moverat**, lit. 'the battle had roused itself on all sides.'

§ 7. **pedites**, light-armed infantry, not the phalanx.

§ 10. **nec ... movebantur**, *i.e.* 'elephanti.'

mitigatis, 'tempered,' so 'accustomed.'

§ 11. **Herculis.** Cp. on x. § 1, 'Herculem,' and § 7 'Nysam.'

§ 12. **capitis ... poenam,** 'and they had ordained the death penalty for those,' etc.

ex illo hoste, 'of him (Hercules) when he was their enemy.' Cp. xi. § 2.

§ 13. **formam,** 'outline,' so 'conception' (Heitland).

magnitudinem ... belua, 'the beast on which he rode seemed to add great size to his body.' Zumpt reads: 'magnitudini Pori adiicere,' etc., *i.e.* 'the beast seemed to add to the stature of Porus.' This version requires some word like 'aliquid' to be supplied with 'adiicere.'

§ 15. **Intuensque,** etc. Coenus was in command of the Macedonian right. Alexander was first to charge the Indian left and draw it out to meet him; then Coenus was to lead a charge from the *extreme* right of the Macedonian position and attack the Indian left from the flank as it rode forward to meet Alexander. At the same time the Macedonian centre was to advance against the Indian centre, where the elephants were.

comitatus, though from a deponent verb, is here used—as is not infrequently done—in a passive sense. Mr. Heitland compares Curtius, lib. x. c. viii. § 3, 'sedecim omnino pueris regiae cohortis comitatus.'

dextrum move, 'move forward the right.' Zumpt places Coenus on the Macedonian left and says that 'dextrum move' means 'break up the enemy's right.' The most obvious objection to this view is that in § 17 Coenus is described as charging 'ingenti vi in *laevum.*' Of this Zumpt simply says, "oportet esse in dextrum."

Antigene. Antigones was made Satrap of Susiana after Alexander's death. In the subsequent civil wars he fell into the hands of his enemy, Antigonus, Satrap of Phrygia, who had him burned to death.

Leonnate. Leonnatus was an able and trustworthy officer, who served all through the Eastern campaign. He perished in an attempt to supersede Antipater, the regent of Macedonia.

Tauron. Nothing appears to be known of 'Tauron' beyond what is mentioned here.

§ 16. **nastae.** This, no doubt, refers to the 'sarissa' with which Philip of Macedon had armed the phalanx. According to Mr. Hogarth, its length would be some 14 feet.

usui, is a predicative dative: lit. 'for use,' so 'of use.'

§ 18. **At Porus, etc.** These words seem to mark the beginning of the second stage in the fight. Seeing the cavalry on his left wing broken by the double attack from Alexander and Coenus, Porus ordered some of his elephants to be wheeled round and driven over to the left in order to check the Macedonian cavalry, and give his own men a chance to rally again. But the elephants moved too slowly to get to their new position in time, and the archers, who had formed the second line behind them, were unable to use their long bows and fell into confusion. Probably it was just at the moment when the elephants in the left centre wheeled round that the phalanx advanced into the gap that the elephants had left.

§ 19. **imponunt,** 'put their arrows to the string.'

tum ... occupantur, 'on this occasion—since the ground was slippery, and, for that reason, hindered their efforts—the archers while striving to deliver their blows are forestalled by the quickness of their enemy.'

molientes, 'cum opera et labore pericientes' (Vogel).

§ 21. **Nihil ... consulebatur,** 'no plan for united action was being suggested.'

§ 22. **Porus tamen, etc.** Here begins apparently the third phase of the battle. The left wing of the Indian army had by this time—in spite of the elephants sent to its support—been hopelessly broken, and its remnants were driven in on the centre, which was now being attacked in front and on the flank at the same time. Porus therefore gives orders that his remaining elephants should lead a last attempt to break the Macedonian line. At first this movement was successful, but, to check it, Alexander sent the light-armed Agrians and Thracians, who poured volleys of arrows among the elephants, and advanced and retired in turn so quickly that it was impossible for the unwieldy beasts to keep pace with them.

§ 24. *meliorem ... militem*, 'a type of soldier more useful in rapid advance and retreat than in hand-to-hand fighting.'

§ 26. *ceteris ... documentum*, 'warned the others to press on more cautiously.'

§ 28. *anceps*, etc. 'For a long time the struggle went on, until, in fact, the Macedonians brought into play long, curved swords, and axes, with which they cut at the trunks and feet of the elephants and turned most of them to flight.'

§ 29. *Nec quicquam*, etc. There are two ways of taking this passage. (a) The genitives 'mortis' and 'supplicii' depend upon 'quicquam.' 'And terror left untried no means not merely of (inflicting) death, but also of (inflicting) new agony in the very act of killing'; *i.e.* terror suggested to the Macedonians not merely ways of killing the elephants, but also how to kill them "with spiteful barbarity."

(b) 'mortis' and 'supplicii' depend not on 'quicquam' but on 'timor.' 'And the fear, not merely of being killed, but also of (suffering) unheard of agony in death itself, left nothing untried'; *i.e.* The wits of the Macedonians were sharpened by the fear not simply of death, but also of suffering new torture in dying.

The 'novum supplicium' was the being seized or crushed by the elephants.

§ 30. *ab ipsis*, by the 'very elephants' on which they had been riding.

pecorum modo, lit., 'in the manner of cattle,' so 'like a flock of sheep' or 'a herd of cattle.'

§ 31. *Cum Porus*, etc. Abandoned by all but a few Porus determines to sell his life dearly. Curtius says nothing about the Macedonian forces which had been left on the other side of the river. According to other authorities these forces crossed during the battle and joined in the pursuit.

in circumfusos, 'against those crowding round him.'

§ 33. *fluentibus*, fainting, failing.

§ 34. *posito ... effuso*, 'the king being set down rather than thrown off.'

§ 41. *Quae, malum*, etc. An idiomatic expression, 'what in the world?' 'whatever madness?'

§ 42. **respondebo**, etc., 'I will reply with that freedom which you have granted me by asking the question.' 'libertatem facere' is a phrase like 'potestatem facere.'

§ 45. **confirmatum**, 'when he had recovered.'

§ 46. **Nec sane**, etc., 'and indeed his nature contained no element more permanent and stable than his admiration for real fame and renown.'

simplicius, 'more impartially,' 'more fairly.'

a suis, 'by people on his own side.'

quo, 'in proportion as.'

VOCABULARY.

A.

- a, ab** (prep. abl.), *by, from.*
- abeo, -ire, -ii** (vb.), *go away, come off.*
- abhorreo, -ĕre, -ui** (vb.) *differ from.*
- Abisares, -ae** (s.), *Abisares.*
- abruptus, -a, -um** (pp. of *abrumpo*), *broken off, sheer, steep.*
- abscondo, -ĕre, -ndidi** (vb.), *hide.*
- absisto, -ĕre, -stiti** (vb.), *desist.*
- absolvo, -ĕre, -lvi** (vb.), *complete.*
- abstineo, -ĕre, -ui** (vb.) *abstain from.*
- ac** (conj.), *and.*
- Acadira** (s.), *Acadira.*
- accendo, -ĕre, -ndi** (vb.), *light, set on fire.*
- accensus, -a, -um** (pp. of *accendo*), *fired.*
- acceptus, -a, -um** (pp. of *accipio*), *acceptable, welcome.*
- accerso, -ĕre, -ivi** (vb.), *summon, challenge.*
- accipio, -ĕre, -epi** (vb.), *receive, entertain.*
- accola, -ae** (s.), *inhabitant, native.*
- Acesines, -ae** (s.), *the Acesines.*
- acies, -ei** (s.), *line of battle.*
- acriter, -rius, -errime** (advb.), *keenly, fiercely, enthusiastically.*
- acutus, -a, -um** (adj.), *sharp.*
- ad** (prep. acc.), *to, towards.*
- adduco, -ĕre, -xi** (vb.), *bring to.*
- adeo** (advb.), *so, sufficiently.*
- adeo, -ire, -ii** (vb.), *go to, approach.*
- adfacio, -ĕre, -eci** (vb.), *affect.*
- adgestus, -a, -um** (pp. of *adgero*), *pile up.*
- adgnosco, -ĕre, -novi** (vb.), *recognise.*
- adgravo, -are, -avi** (vb.), *aggravate, increase, make serious.*
- adgredior, -i, -gressus sum** (vb.) *approach.*
- adhibeo, -ĕre, -ui** (vb.), *bring up.*
- adhuc** (advb.), *still.*

adicio, -ĕre, -ieci (vb.), *add.*
aditus, -ūs (s.), *approach, entrance.*
adiungo, -ĕre, -iunxi (vb.), *join to.*
adiuvo, -are, -iuvi (vb.), *help.*
adlevo, -are, -avi (vb.), *raise, lift up.*
adluo, -ĕre, -lui (vb.), *wash.*
admetior, -iri, -mensus sum (vb.), *measure out for.*
administro, -are, -avi (vb.), *supply.*
admiratio, -nis (s.), *admiration.*
admoneo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *re-mind, admonish.*
admoveo, -ĕre, -mōvi (vb.), *bring to, forward, hasten.*
adorior, -iri, -ortus sum (vb.), *attack.*
adoro, -are, -avi (vb.), *worship.*
adpeto, -ĕre, -petii (vb.), *attack, aim at.*
adplico, -are, -avi (-ui), (vb.), *bring to land.*
adsuesco, -ĕre, -suevi (vb.), *to grow accustomed.*
adsuetus, -a, -um (pp. of adsuesco), *accustomed.*
adsum, -esse, -fui (vb.), *be present.*
advento, -are, -avi (vb.), *come up, approach.*
adventus, -ūs (s.), *arrival, coming to.*
adversus (prep.), *against.*
aeger, -ra, -rum (adj.), *sick, sickly, feeble.*
aegre (advb.), *hardly (aegre ferre, to resent, repent).*

aequalis, -is, -e (adj.), *of the same age, contemporary.*
aeque (advb.), *equally.*
aequo, -are, -avi (vb.), *equal, rival.*
aestimo, -are, -avi (vb.), *estimate, reckon, value.*
aestus, -ūs (s.), *heat.*
aetas, -atis (s.), *age.*
Africa, -ae (s.), *Africa.*
agger, -ris (s.), *rampart, mole.*
agito, -are, -avi (vb.), *think, plan.*
agmen, -inis (s.), *host, line, procession, division, column.*
ago, -ĕre, egi (vb.), *drive, move.*
agrestis, -is, -e (adj.), *living in the country or fields, uncivilised.*
Agriani, -orum (s.), *the Agrianians.*
agricultor, -is (s.), *tiller of the soil, farmer.*
alacritas, -tatis (s.), *speed, enthusiasm.*
Alexander, -ri (s.), *Alexander.*
alias (advb.), *elsewhere, at other times.*
alienus, -a, -um (adj.), *belonging to others, foreign.*
aliqui, -qua, -quod (adj.), *some.*
aliter (advb.), *otherwise.*
alius, -a, -ud, (adj. or pron.), *some, other.*
alo, -ere, -ui (vb.), *cherish, encourage, support.*
alter, -ra, -rum (adj. or pron.), *one or other of two.*
altus, -a, -um (adj.), *high, deep.*

- alveus**, -i (s.), *channel, bed.*
amentia, -ae (s.), *madness.*
amicus, -a, -um (s. or adj.),
friendly, friend.
amnis, -is (s.), *river.*
amplius (advb.), *further,*
beyond, else.
amplus, -a, -um (adj.), *broad,*
large.
amputo, -are, -avi (vb.), *cut,*
chop.
anceps (adj.), *doubtful, double.*
angustiae, -arum (s.), *narrow*
place.
animal -is (s.), *animal.*
animus, -i (s.), *mind, courage,*
spirit, intention.
annus, -i (s.), *a year.*
ante (prep. acc. or advb.),
before.
Antigenes (s.), *Antigenes.*
Aornis (s.), *Aornis.*
aperio, -ire, -ui (vb.), *open,*
show, reveal.
apparatus, -ūs (s.), *show,*
pomp.
appello, -are, -avi (vb.), *call.*
apte (advb.), *readily, suit-*
ably.
aptus, -a, -um (adj.), *fit,*
suitable.
apud (prep. acc.), *amongst.*
aqua, -ae (s.), *water.*
Aquilo, -nis (s.), *the north*
wind.
ara, -ae (s.), *altar.*
Arachosii, -orum (s.) *the*
Arachosians.
arbor, -is (s.), *tree.*
arcus, -ūs (s.), *bow.*
ardor, -is (s.), *enthusiasm,*
zeal, stress, brunt.
- arduus**, -a, -um (adj.), *steep,*
difficult.
argenteus, -a, -um (adj.),
made of silver.
argentum, -i (s.), *silver.*
arma, -orum (s.), *arms,*
armour.
armatura, -ae (s.), *armament,*
armed force.
armatus, -a, -um (adj.),
armed.
armentum, -i (s.), *herd, flock.*
artus, -a, -um (adj.), *narrow,*
close (comp. artior, -ior,
-ius).
arx, -cis (s.), *citadel.*
ascendo, -ēre, -scendi (vb.),
go up, climb, go on board.
aspectus, -ūs (s.), *look, appear-*
ance.
asper, -ra, -rum (adj.), *rough,*
rugged.
Assacanus, -i (s.), *Assacanus.*
atque (conj.), *and.*
Attalus, -i (s.), *Attalus.*
auctor, -is (s.), *authority,*
author, instigator, advocate.
auctoritas, -tatis (s.), *author-*
ity, power.
audacia, -ae (s.), *boldness.*
audeo, -ēre, ausus sum (vb.),
dare, venture.
audio, -ire, -ivi (vb.), *hear.*
auditu (advb.), *by report* (abl.
of *auditus*, verbal noun
from *audio*).
aufero, -ferre, abstuli (vb.),
take away, carry away.
augeo, -ēre, auxi (vb.), *in-*
crease, swell.
auratus, -a, -um (adj.),
gilded.

aureus, -a, -um (adj.), *golden*.
auriga, -ae (s.), *charioteer*.
auris, -is (s.), *ear*.
aurum, -i (s.), *gold*.
auster, -ri (s.), *south wind*.
aut (conj.), *or, either*.
autem (conj. or advb.), *how-
ever, on the other hand*.
auxilium, -i (s.), *help*.
aversor, -ari, -atus sum (vb.),
*turn away from, disown,
disregard*.
aversus, -a, -um (adj.), *turned
away from*.
averto, -ĕre, -rti (vb.), *turn
away from*.
avidius (advb.), comp. of
avide, *more eagerly, too
eagerly*.
avis, -is (s.), *bird*.
avius, -a, -um (adj.), *pathless*.

B.

baccar, -is (s.), *spikenard*.
bacchor, -ari, -atus sum (vb.),
play the bacchanal, revel.
Balacrus, -i (s.), *Balacrus*.
barbarus, -i (s.), *barbarian*.
Barzaentes, -is (s.), *Bar-
zaentes*.
Beira (s.), *Beira*.
bello, -are, -avi (vb.), *fight,
make war*.
belua, -ae (s.), *beast, monster*.
bellum, -i (s.), *war, battle*.
beneficium, -i (s.), *benefit,
gift*.
benigne (advb.), *kindly*.
benignitas, -tatis (s.), *kind-
ness, generosity*.
bestia, -ae (s.), *beast*.

biduum, -i (s.), *a space of two
days*.
bini, -ae, -a (adj.), *two each*.
brachium, -i (s.), *lower part
of the arm*.
brevis, -is, -e (adj.), *short,
brief*.

C.

cacumen, -inis (s.), *top, point*.
caducus, -a, -um (adj.), *un-
reliable, frail*.
caecus, -a, -um (adj.), *blind*.
caedes, -is (s.), *slaughter,
fighting*.
caedo, -ĕre, cecīdi (vb.), *cut
down*.
caelo, -are, -avi (vb.), *shape,
carve, chase*.
caelum, -i (s.), *sky, heaven*.
campus, -i (s.), *plain*.
canis, -is (s.), *dog*.
cantus, -ūs (s.), *singing, sound*.
capax (adj.), *capable of, open to*.
capillus, -i (s.), *hair*.
capio, -ĕre, cepi (vb.), *take,
capture, seize*.
capital (adj.), *capital, in-
volving death*.
caput, -itis (s.), *head*.
carbasus, -i (n.), *linen* (plur.
carbasa, clothes).
carmen, -inis (s.), *song*.
carpo, -ĕre, -psi (vb.), *I take
away*.
castellum, -i (s.), *fort, castle*.
castra, -orum (s.), *camp*.
casus, -ūs (s.), *fate, chance*.
Caucasus, -i (s.), *Caucasus*.
causa, -ae (s.), *reason, cause*.
cautius (advb.), *more cau-
tiously* (comp. of *caute*).

caverna, -ae (s.), *cavern, cave, chasm.*

cavo, -are, -avi (vb.), *hollow.*

cedo, -ĕre, cessi (vb.), *retire, give place, yield.*

cedrus, -ri (s.), *cedar.*

celeber, -ris, -re (adj.), *celebrated.*

celeritas, -tatis (s.), *swiftness.*

celo, -are, -avi (vb.), *conceal.*

cena, -ae (s.), *supper.*

censeo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *consider.*

cerno, -ĕre, crevi (vb.), *see.*

certamen, -inis (s.), *struggle.*

certe (advb.), *certainly, at any rate.*

ceteri, -ae, -a (adj. or pron.), *the rest, remaining.*

ceterum (conj.), *but, whereas, now.*

charta, -ae (s.), *sheet of paper.*

Charus, -i (s.), *Charus.*

Choaspes, -is (s.), *Choaspes*

cicatrix, -icis (s.), *gap, wound, sore.*

cieo, -ĕre, cĭvi (vb.), *stir up, urge on.*

cingo, -ĕre, cinxi (vb.), *surround.*

circuitus, -ūs (s.), *circuit, way round.*

circumfusus, -a, -um (adj.), *pouring round, crowding round, scattered.*

circumpendo, -ĕre (vb.), *hang round.*

circumsideo, -ĕre, -sedi (vb.), *blockade.*

circumspicio, -ĕre, -pexi (vb.), *look round for.*

circumvehor, -vehi, -vectus sum (vb.), *ride round.*

circumvenio, -ire, -vĕni (vb.), *surround.*

civis, -is (s.), *fellow-countryman.*

clades, -is (s.), *disaster.*

clamor, -is (s.), *shouting.*

clarus, -a, -um (adj.), *famous, brilliant, distinguished.*

clementia, -ae (s.), *mercy.*

Cleochares, -ae (s.), *Cleochares.*

Cleophis (s.), *Cleophis.*

clipeatus, -i (s.), *shield-bearer.*

Clitus, -i (s.), *Clitus.*

clivus, -i (s.), *slope.*

Coenos, -i (s.), *Coenus.*

coeo, -ire, -ii (vb.), *go together.*

coepi, -isse (vb.), *begin, began.*

coerceo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *check.*

cohibeo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *check, stop.*

cogo, -ĕre, coegi (vb.), *force, compel.*

cognosco, -ĕre, -novi (vb.), *learn, get to know.*

cohors, -tis (s.), *guard, squadron.*

collido, -ĕre, -lisi (vb.), *dash together.*

colligo, -ĕre, -lĕgi (vb.), *collect, rally.*

collis, -is (s.), *hill.*

colo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *dress, decorate, venerate, worship.*

color, -is (s.), *colour.*

columna, -ae (s.), *column.*

comissor, -ari, -atus sum (vb.), *revel, riot.*

comitor, -ari, -tatus sum (vb.), *accompany.*

commeatus, -ūs (s.), *provisions, supplies.*

- commercium**, -i (s.), *share*.
comminus (advb.), *at close quarters, hand to hand*.
commode (advb.), *handily, suitably, advantageously*.
commoveo, -ĕre, -mōvi (vb.), *move thoroughly* (pp. *commotus*).
communis (adj.), *shared, common*.
compello, -ĕre, -puli (vb.), *drive*.
comperio, -ire, -i (vb.), *learn*.
complector, -plecti, -plexus sum (vb.), *surround*.
compleo, -ĕre, -plevi (vb.), *fill, fill up*.
complures, -ium (pron. adj.), *several*.
compos, -potis (adj.), *with power over, in possession of*.
comprehendo, -ĕre, -prehendi (vb.), *seize, catch*.
conatus, -ūs (s.), *attempt, trial*.
concedo, -ĕre, -cessi (vb.), *go together, gather*.
concipio, -ĕre, -cepi (vb.), *catch, nourish, conceive*.
concito, -are, -avi (vb.), *urge on*.
conclamo, -are, -avi (vb.), *shout together*.
conkursatio, -nis (s.), *skirmish*.
condo, -ĕre, -didi (vb.), *found*.
conficio, -ĕre, -feci (vb.), *perform, finish*.
confirmo, -are, -avi (vb.), *make strong, heal*.
confodio, -ĕre, -fodi (vb.), *pierce, stab* (pp. *confossus*).
confugio, -ĕre, -fugi (vb.), *flee together*.
- congero**, -ĕre, -gessi (vb.), *hurl together, shower*.
coniungo, -ĕre, -iunxi (vb.), *join, associate*.
conloquor, -loqui, -locutus sum (vb.), *talk together*.
consequor, -i, -secutus sum (vb.), *follow, pursue*.
consero, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *join*.
consideo, -ĕre, -sedi (vb.), *station oneself*.
consilium, -i (s.), *design, plan*.
conspectus, -ūs (s.), *look*.
conspicio, -ĕre, -spexi (vb.), *see*.
constans, (adj.) *consistent, sure, settled*.
constanter (advb.), *solidly, compactly, steadily*.
constituo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *agree, determine*.
consulo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *advise, suggest, consult, ask*.
contego, -ĕre, -texi (vb.), *cover, conceal*.
contemplor, -ari, -atus sum (vb.), *contemplate, look at, examine*.
contemptim (advb.), *contemptuously*.
contorqueo, -ĕre, -torsi (vb.), *hurl*.
contra (advb.), *on the other hand*.
convenio, -ire, -veni (vb.), *suit, belong to, agree*.
convertio, -ĕre, -verti (vb.), *turn*.
convivalis, -e (adj.), *suitable for banquets*.
copia, -ae (plur. *copiae*), *forces*.
copis, -dis (s.), *scimitar*.

coram (advb.), *face to face*.
cornu, -us (s.), *horn, wing*.
 crescent.
corona, -ae (s.), *crown*.
corpus, -oris (s.), *body*.
corripio, -ere, -ui (vb.), *seize*.
cos, **cotis** (s.), *rock, stone*.
Craterus, -i (s.), *Craterus*.
creber, -ra, -rum (adj.), *many*,
constant, abundant.
crebro (advb.), *constantly*.
credo, -ĕre, -didi (vb.), *believe*,
think.
cremo, -are, -avi (vb.), *burn*.
cresco, -ĕre, crevi (vb.),
grow, increase.
crocodilus, -i (s.), *crocodile*.
crudus, -a, -um (adj.), *dry*,
unbaked.
cruur, -is (s.), *blood*.
crus, -ris (s.), *leg*.
cubiculum, -i (s.), *bed-*
chamber.
cubitum, -i (s.), *cubit*.
cultus, -ūs (s.), *worship*,
service.
cum (prep. abl.) *with*, (conj.)
when, since.
cunctus, -a, -um (adj.), *all, the*
whole.
cur (advb.), *why*.
cura, -ae (s.), *care*.
curo, -are, -avi (vb.), *care for*.
curriculum, -i (s.), *chariot*.
curro, -ĕre, cucurri (vb.),
run.
currus, -ūs (s.), *chariot*.
cursus, -ūs (s.), *course, career*.
curvo, -are, -avi (vb.), *bend*,
curve.
custodia, -ae (s.), *guardian-*
ship, custody.

custos, -dis (s.), *guard*,
guardian.
cutis, -is (s.), *skin*.

Daedala (s.), *Daedala*.
Dahae, -arum (s.), *the Dahans*
or Daans.
debeo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *owe*,
ought.
decerno, -ĕre, -crevi (vb.),
decide, resolve.
decerpo, -ĕre, -cerpsi (vb.),
pluck.
decurro, -ĕre, -curri (vb.), *run*
down (fut. part. decursurus).
decus, -oris (s.), *honour*,
brilliance.
dedecus, -oris (s.), *disgrace*,
dishonour.
editio, -nis (s.), *surrender*.
dedo, -ere, -didi (vb.), *sur-*
render, give up.
defectio, -nis (s.), *rebellion*.
defero, -ferre, -tuli (vb.),
bring down.
deficiens (adj.), *failing, faint-*
ing (pres. part. deficio).
deficio, -ĕre, -feci (vb.), *fail*.
defleo, -ĕre, -fleui (vb.), *weep*
for.
dego, -ere, degi (vb.), *spend*,
pass (time), live.
deicio, -ĕre, -eci (vb.), *throw*
down.
deinde (advb.), *thence, next*.
deligo, -ĕre, -legi (vb.), *choose*
out.
delphinus, -i (s.), *dolphin*.
demitto, -ĕre, -misi (vb.),
lower, bend down.

demolior, -iri, -itus sum (vb.),
pull down.
demo, -ere, -mpsi (vb.), *put*
off, take off.
demortuus, -a, -um (adj.),
dead.
denego, -are, -avi (vb.), *refuse,*
deny.
denuntio, -are, -avi (vb.), *bid,*
announce.
depello, -ĕre, -puli (vb.),
drive down.
descendo, -ere, -scendi (vb.),
go down, dismount.
desero, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *desert,*
abandon.
desino, -ĕre, -sii (vb.), *cease.*
desisto, -ĕre, -stiti (vb.),
desist from.
despero, -are, -avi (vb.),
despair of.
destino, -are, -avi (vb.), *deter-*
mine, resolve.
destituo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *desert.*
destitutus, -a, -um (pp. of
 destituo) *deserted, aban-*
doned.
destruo, -ĕre, -struxi (vb.),
destroy, diminish.
desum, -esse, -fui (vb.), *be*
lacking, fail.
detraho, -ĕre, -traxi (vb.),
carry away from, strip.
detrecto, -are, -avi (vb.), *shirk,*
refuse.
deturbo, -are, -avi (vb.), *put*
to flight, dislodge.
deuro, -ĕre, -ussi (vb.), *burn*
up, parch.
deus, -i (s.), *god.*
dexter, -ra, -rum (adj.), *right.*
dextera, -ae (s.), *right hand.*

Diardines (s.), *the Diardines.*
dicio, -nis (s.), *rule, sway.*
dico, -ĕre, dixi (vb.), *say,*
call.
dies, -ei (s.), *day.*
diffusus, -a, -um (adj.), *spread*
out, abroad (diffundo).
dignor, -ari, -atus sum (vb.),
think fit.
dignus, -a, -um (adj.), *worthy.*
diluo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *dilute,*
mix.
dimico, -are, -avi (-ui) (vb.),
fight.
dimitto, -ĕre, -misi (vb.), *send*
away.
dirigo, -ĕre, -rexi (vb.), *direct,*
steer, regulate.
discedo, -ĕre, -cessi (vb.),
depart, move away in
different directions.
discribo, -ĕre, -scripsi (vb.),
mark off.
discrimen, -inis (s.), *issue,*
crisis, struggle.
dispar (adj.), *unlike.*
dispersus, -a, -um (adj.),
scattered (pp. dispergo).
dispono, -ere, -posui (vb.),
arrange, station.
dissipo, -are, -avi (vb.),
scatter.
distinctus, -a, -um (adj.),
marked out, remarkable,
shining.
distinguo, -ere, -stinxi (vb.),
mark, adorn.
distribuo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *dis-*
tribute, divide.
diversus, -a, -um (adj.), *facing*
another way (diverto).
divido, -ĕre, -visi (vb.), *divide.*

divinus, -a, -um (adj.),
divine.

do, dare, dedi (vb.), *give,*
grant.

doceo, -ēre, -ui (vb.), *teach.*

docilis, -e (adj.), *teachable.*

documentum, -i (s.), *warning.*

dolor, -is (s.), *pain.*

dolus, -i (s.), *stratagem.*

dominus, -i (s.), *master.*

domito, -are, -avi (vb.), *tame,*
subdue.

donec (conj.), *until.*

do, -are, -avi (vb.), *present,*
give.

donum, -i (s.), *gift.*

dorsum, -i (s.), *back.*

dubitatio, -nis (s.), *doubt,*
hesitation.

duco, -ēre, duxi (vb.), *lead,*
bring.

dum (advb. or conj.), *while.*

duo, -ae, -o (adj.), *two.*

durus, -a, -um (adj.), *hard.*

dux, -cis (s.), *guide, leader.*

E.

Ecbolima (s.), *Ecbolima.*

edico, -ēre, -dixi (vb.), *com-*
mand, give orders.

edo, -ēre, -didi (vb.), *perform,*
show.

educo, -ēre, -duxi (vb.), *lead*
forth, out.

effectus, -ūs (s.), *effect, re-*
sult.

effigies, -ei (s.), *image.*

effluo, -ēre, -fluxi (vb.), *speed*
forth, be delivered.

efugio, -ēre, -fugi (vb.), *escape*
from.

effundo, -ēre, -fudi (vb.), *pour*
out, pour forth, throw off,
drop.

egredior, -i, -gressus sum
(vb.), *go out.*

egregius, -a, -um (adj.), *re-*
markable.

elabor, -i, -lapsus (vb.), *slip*
off.

elephantus, -i (s.), *elephant.*

elusus, -a, -um (adj.), *dashed*
out, squeezed out (elido).

eloquor, -i, -locutus sum (vb.),
speak out.

eluvies, -ei (s.), *gully, channel.*

emineo, -ēre, -ui (vb.), *be con-*
spicuous, shine.

eminus (advb.), *from a dis-*
tance.

emitto, -ēre, -misi (vb.), *send*
out, send forth, discharge,
shoot.

enim (conj.), *for.*

eno, -are, -navi (vb.), *swim*
off.

eo (advb.), *thither, to that*
point.

eo, ire, ivi (ii) (vb.), *go,*
pass.

epulae, -arum (s.), *feast.*

epulor, -ari, -atus sum (vb.),
feast.

eques, -itis (s.), *horseman,*
plur. cavalry.

equidem (advb.), *indeed, for*
my part.

equitatus, -ūs (s.), *cavalry.*

equus, -i (s.), *horse.*

ergo (conj.), *therefore.*

Erices, -ae (s.), *Erices.*

erigo, -ēre, -rexi (vb.), *raise,*
erect, uplift.

erro, -are, -avi (vb.), *wander*
(in confusion).

error, -is (s.), *mistake, mis-*
apprehension.

Erythrus, -i (s.), *Erythrus.*

et (conj.), *and, both, even.*

etiam (conj. advb.), *also, even.*

etsi (advb.), *although, even if.*

Etymandrus, -i (s.), *Etyman-*
der.

evado, -ĕre, -vasi (vb.), *go out,*
up, escape.

evello, -ĕre, -velli (vb.), *tear*
out.

eventus, -ūs (s.), *result, issue.*

ex (prep. abl.), *from, out of.*

exaequo, -are, -avi (vb.), *level,*
smooth.

exaestuo, -are, -avi (vb.), *boil,*
be hot.

exanimis, -e (adj.), *lifeless.*

excedo, -ĕre, -cessi (vb.), *ex-*
ceed, go out, rise.

excipio, -ĕre, -cepi (vb.), *re-*
ceive, meet, entertain.

excito, -are, -avi (vb.), *arouse,*
stir up.

excutio, -ĕre, -cussi (vb.),
shake out, shoot, deliver.

exequor, -equi, -ecutus sum
(vb.), *carry out (ex-sequor).*

exemplum, -i (s.), *example,*
precedent.

exercitus, -ūs (s.), *army.*

exhaustus, -a, -um (adj.), *ex-*
hausted, drained (exhau-
rio).

exigo, -ĕre, -egi (vb.), *drive*
out.

exiguus, -a, -um (adj.), *small.*

eximius, -a, -um (adj.), *re-*
markable, distinguished.

existo, -ĕre, -stiti (vb.), *prevail,*
exist.

exitium, -i (s.), *fate, destruc-*
tion.

exorno, -are, -avi (vb.), *dress*
up, adorn.

expecto, -are, -avi (vb.), *wait,*
or wait for.

expeditio, -nis (s.), *expedition.*

expeditus, -a, -um (adj.),
handy, mobile.

expello, -ĕre, -puli (vb.), *drive*
ashore.

experior, -periri, -pertus sum
(vb.), *make trial of, gain*
experience in.

expleo, -ĕre, -plevi (vb.), *fill*
up.

expositus, -a, -um (adj.), *ex-*
posed (pp. expono).

expugno, -are, -avi (vb.), *take*
by storm.

exsorbeo, -ĕre, -sorbuī (vb.),
suck out, wash away.

exterus, -a, -um (adj.), *foreign.*

extinctus, -a, -um (adj.),
killed, lost (pp. extinguo).

extra (prep. acc.), *outside.*

extraho, -ĕre, -traxi (vb.),
drag out, prolong.

exurgo, -ĕre, ex(s)urrexi (vb.),
rise (ex-surgo).

F.

facies, -ei (s.), *face, appear-*
ance, sight.

facio, -ĕre, feci (vb.), *do,*
make.

factum, -i (s.), *deed.*

fallo, -ĕre, fefelli (vb.), *de-*
ceive.

- falx**, -cis (s.), *reaping-hook*.
fama, -ae (s.), *fame, renown, story*.
fastigium, -i (s.), *top, level, height*.
fatigo, -are, -avi (vb.), *weary, tire* (pp. *fatigatus*).
fatum, -i (s.), *fate*.
fax, -cis (s.), *torch*.
felicitas, -tatis (s.), *good fortune, good luck*.
felix (adj.), *fortunate, lucky*.
femina, -ae (s.), *woman*.
femur, -inis (s.), *thigh*.
ferax (adj.), *bearing, productive*.
fere (advb.), *about, nearly, usually*.
ferio, -ire, (-ii) (vb.), *strike*.
ferme (advb.), *nearly*.
fero, *ferre, tuli* (vb.), *carry, bear, say*.
fervor, -is (s.), *heat, enthusiasm*.
fides, -ei (s.), *faith, fidelity, pledge, word*.
fiducia, -ae (s.), *confidence*.
figo, -ĕre, *fixi* (vb.), *fix, shoot*.
filius, -i (s.), *son*.
finis, -is, plur. *fines*, *borders*.
fio, *fieri, factus* (vb.), *happen, be done*.
firmo, -are, -avi (vb.), *confirm*.
flagitium, -i (s.), *offence, crime*.
flamma, -ae (s.), *fire, flame*.
flexus, -ūs (s.), *bend*.
fluctus, -ūs (s.), *wave*.
fluens (adj.), *failing, fainting*.
flumen, -inis (s.), *river*.
fluvius, -i (s.), *river*.
- folium**, -i (s.), *leaf*.
fore = *futurum esse*.
foret = *esset*.
forma, -ae (s.), *beauty, size, limit, shape*.
formo, -are, -avi (vb.), *form, determine*.
forsitan (advb.), *perhaps*.
forte (advb.), *by chance*.
fortis, -e (adj.), *strong, brave*.
fortuitus, -a, -um (adj.), *fortuitous, accidental*.
fortuna, -ae (s.), *fortune*.
fossa, -ae (s.), *trench, ditch*.
fragilis, -e (adj.), *feeble, weak*.
frater, -ris (s.), *brother*.
fremitus, -ūs (s.), *outcry, noise*.
frequens (adj.), *numerous, crowded*.
fretum, -i (s.), *sea*.
frigesco, -ere, *frixi* (vb.), *grow cold*.
frigus, -oris (s.), *cold*.
frons, -dis (s.), *foliage, leaf-age, leaves*.
frons, -ntis (s.), *front, forehead*.
fruges, -um (s.), *crops*.
frumentum, -i (s.), *corn, food*.
frustra (advb.), *in vain*.
fuga, -ae (s.), *flight, escape*.
fugio, -ere, *fugī* (vb.), *flee, escape*.
funditor, -is (s.), *slinger*.
fundo, -ĕre, *fudi* (vb.), *spread, pour*.
furo, -ere, *furui* (vb.), *rage*.
fuscus, -a, -um (adj.), *poured* (pp., *fundo*).
futurus, -a, -um (adj.), *future*.

G.

Ganges, -is (s.), *the Ganges*.
gaudeo, -ere, gavisus (vb.),
rejoice.
gelidus, -a, -um (adj.), *cold*.
gemma, -ae (s.), *precious
stone, gem*.
genero, -are, -avi (vb.), *breed,
produce*.
gens, -tis (s.), *nation, tribe*.
genu, -ūs (s.), *knee*.
genus, -eris (s.), *kind*.
gesto, -are, -avi (vb.),
carry.
gigno, -ĕre, genui (vb.), *pro-
duce, bear*.
gladius, -i (s.), *sword*.
gloria, -ae (s.), *glory*.
gradus, -ūs (s.), *footing, step*.
Graecus, -a, -um (adj.), *Greek*.
grātia, -ae (s.), *favour*.
gratultus, -a, -um (adj.), *free
of charge*.
gratulor, -ari, -atus (vb. dat.),
congratulate.
gravatus, -a, -um (adj.),
borne down (gravo).
gravis, -e (adj.), *heavy*.
grex, -gis (s.), *crowd*.

H.

habena, -āe (s.), *rein*.
habeo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *have,
hold, keep, consider*.
habitus, -ūs (s.), *cast, shape,
look*.
haereo, -ĕre, haesi (vb.),
stick.
Hages, -is (s.), *Hages*.
hasta, -ae (s.), *spear*.
haud (advb.), *not*.

haurio, -ire, hausi (vb.), *suck
in, draw away*.
hedera, -ae (s.), *ivy*.
Hephaestion, -is (s.), *Heph-
aestion*.
herba, -ae (s.), *grass*.
Hercules, -is (s.), *Hercules*.
hic, haec, hoc (adj. or pron.),
this, that.
hinc (advb.), *hence, here,
there*.
homo, -inis (s.), *person, human
being*.
honesto, -are, -avi (vb.),
adorn.
honus, -oris (s.), *honour*.
horrendus, -a, -um (adj.),
horrible.
horridus, -a, -um (adj.), *rough,
uncivilised*.
horror, -is (s.), *shuddering,
cold*.
hospitaliter (advb.), *hospit-
ably*.
hostis, -is (s.), *enemy*.
humanus, -a, -um (adj.),
human.
humor, -is (s.), *moisture*.
humus, -i (s.), *ground*.
Hydaspes, -ae (s.), *the Hy-
daspes*.

I.

iaceo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *lie*.
iaculum, -i (s.), *javelin*.
iam (advb.), *now, by this
time*.
iamque (advb.), *now*.
ibi (advb.), *there*.
ictus, -a, -um (adj.), *struck,
smitten*.
ictus, -ūs (s.), *blow*.

- idcirco** (advb. conj.), *therefore*.
idem, *eadem*, *idem* (pron. adj.), *the same*.
igitur (conj.), *therefore*.
ignarus, -a, -um (adj.), *ignorant*.
ignis, -is (s.), *fire*.
ignobilis, -e (adj.), *unknown*.
ignotus, -a, -um (adj.), *unknown*.
ille, -a, -ud (adj. or pron.), *that, he, she*.
illic (advb.), *there*.
illido, -ere, -lisi (vb.), *dash upon, against*.
illinc (advb.), *thence, on that side*.
imber, -ris (s.), *shower, rain, downpour*.
imitor, -ari, -atus sum (vb.), *imitate*.
immemor, -is, -e (advb.), *forgetful*.
immitto, -ĕre, -misi (vb.), *launch, send against*.
immixtus, -a, -um (adj.), *mixed with, into*.
immobilis, -e (adj.), *immovable*.
impedio, -ire, -ivi (vb.), *hinder, check, prevent*.
imperator, -is (s.), *commander, general*.
imperatum, -i (s.), *command, order, instruction*.
imperium, -i (s.), *command, rule, empire*.
impero, -are, -avi (vb.), *give orders*.
impetro, -are, -avi (vb.), *gain, get*.
impetus, -ūs (s.), *attack, force, current*.
impleo, -ĕre, -plevi (vb.), *fill up*.
implicco, -are, -avi (-ui) (vb.), *to entangle in*.
impono, -ĕre, -posui (vb.), *put in, fit on, fit to (the string)*.
improvidus, -a, -um (adj.), *not looking ahead*.
improvisus, -a, -um (adj.), *unforeseen*.
impunitas, -tatis (s.), *impunity*.
imus, -a, -um (adj.), *lowest, bottom*.
in (prep.), with acc. *into, amongst, against*, with abl. *in, among*.
incendo, -ĕre, -cendi (vb.), *set on fire*.
inceptum, -i (s.), *attempt, enterprise (incipio)*.
incertus, -a, -um (adj.), *uncertain*.
incesso, -ĕre, -īvi (vb.), *attack*.
incido, -ĕre, -cīdi (vb.), *fall upon, hit*.
incitamentum, -i (s.), *incitement*.
inclino, -are, -avi (vb.), *bend, turn*.
inclitus, -a, -un (adj.), *famous*.
includo, -ĕre, -clusi (vb.), *shut in*.
incola, -ae (s.), *inhabitant, native*.
incolo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *inhabit*.
incommodum, -i (s.), *disadvantage, disaster*.
incommodus, -a, -um (adj.), *impaired*.

- incomposita** (advb.), *in a disorderly way.*
- inconditus**, -a, -um (adj.), *undisciplined.*
- incumbo**, -ĕre, -cubui (vb.), *lean on.*
- incutio**, -ere, -cussi (vb.), *strike ... into.*
- inde** (advb.), *thence, next.*
- index**, -icis (s.), *sign, symptom, evidence.*
- India**, -ae (s.), *India.*
- inditus**, -a, -um (adj.), *given.*
- indulgeo**, -ĕre, -lsi (vb.), *show indulgence.*
- induo**, -ĕre, -i (vb.), *put on.*
- Indus**, -i (s.), *the Indus.* **Indus**, -a, -um (adj.), *Indian.*
- industria**, -ae, de *industriâ* = *purposely.*
- ineo**, -ire, -ii (vb.), *enter in.*
- inequitabilis**, -e (adj.), *unsuitable for horses.*
- inermis**, -e (adj.), *unarmed.*
- inexpertus**, -a, -um (adj.), *untried, inexperienced.*
- inferior**, -ius (adj.), *lower.*
- infero**, -ferre, -tuli (vb.), *carry into, carry against.*
- infestus**, -a, -um (adj.), *combatant, formidable.*
- influo**, -fluĕre, -fluxi (vb.), *flow into.*
- infra** (prep. acc.), *below.*
- infractus**, -a, -um (adj.), *unbroken.*
- infundo**, -ĕre, -fudi (vb.), *pour upon.*
- ingenium**, -i (s.), *disposition, nature.*
- ingens** (adj.), *huge, enormous, vast.*
- ingero**, -ĕre, -gessi (vb.), *throw at, heap upon.*
- ingredior**, -i, -gressus sum (vb.), *enter.*
- inhabilis**, -e (adj.), *unhandy, clumsy.*
- inhibeo**, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *check.*
- inicio**, -ĕre, -ieci (vb.), *throw ... against, lay ... upon, inspire.*
- inlino**, -ĕre, -levi (vb.), *smear upon, scent.*
- inluvies**, -ei (s.), *mud.*
- inops** (adj.), *helpless, at a loss, destitute.*
- inquam** (*defective verb*), 3rd per. *inquit*, 'says he.'
- inquino**, -are, -avi (vb.), *stain, defile.*
- inritatus**, -a, -um (adj.), *aroused, irritated (inrito).*
- insequor**, -i, -secutus sum (vb.), *follow up.*
- insidiae**, -arum (s.), *ambush, stratagem.*
- insigne**, -is (s.), *symbol, trappings, emblem.*
- insignis**, -e (adj.), *distinguished, remarkable.*
- insisto**, -ĕre, -stiti (vb.), *press upon.*
- insolitus**, -a, -um (adj.), *unaccustomed.*
- instabilis**, -e (adj.), *unstable, unsteady.*
- instinctus**, -a, -um (adj.), *instinct, inspired (in-stinguo).*
- instituo**, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *train, teach.*
- insto**, -are, -stiti (vb.), *press upon.*
- insula**, -ae (s.), *island.*

- insum**, -esse, -fui (vb.), *be in*.
integer, -ra, -rum (adj.), *whole, unwounded*.
intelligo, -ĕre, lexi (vb.), *see, understand*.
intendo, -ĕre, -tendi (vb.), *spread, devise*.
inter (prep. acc.), *amongst, between*.
intercipio, -ĕre, -cepi (vb.), *intercept*.
interfluo, -ĕre, -xi (vb.), *flow between, through*.
interim (advb.), *meanwhile*.
interimo, -ĕre, -emi (vb.), *kill*.
interior, -ius (adj.), *inner, interior*.
interitus, -ūs (s.), *death*.
interpono, -ĕre, -posui (vb.), *put in between*.
interpretes, -etis (s.), *interpreter*.
interritus, -a, -um (adj.), *unterrified, undismayed (interreo)*.
interrogo, -are, -avi (vb.), *ask questions*.
intervallum, -i (s.), *distance, interval*.
intolerandus, -a, -um (adj.), *unbearable*.
intonsus, -a, -um (adj.), *unshaved, unshorn*.
intra (prep. acc.), *within, by*.
intrepidus, -a, -um (adj.), *undismayed, steady*.
intro, -are (vb.), *enter*.
intueor, -ĕri, -itus sum (vb.), *look upon, watch*.
inula, -ae (s.), *elecampane*.
invado, -ere, -vasi (vb.), *go against, attack*.
inveho, -ere, -vexi (vb.), *import, introduce*.
invehor, -i, -vectus sum (vb.), *ride against, charge*.
invenio, -ire, -vĕni (vb.), *find*.
invicem (advb.), *in turn*.
invidus, -a, -um (adj.), *jealous, envious*.
invisitatus, -a, -um (adj.), *unseen, unfamiliar*.
invoco, -are, -avi (vb.), *call upon, summon*.
ipse, -a, -um (pron. adj.), *himself, herself, itself*.
ira, -ae (s.), *anger*.
is, ea, id (pron. adj.), *he, she, it, that*.
ita (advb.), *so, thus*.
itaque (conj. advb.), *so*.
iter, -ineris (s.), *road, path, way*.
iubeo, -ĕre, iussi (vb.), *order, bid, command*.
iugum, -i (s.), *crest, peak, ridge*.
iungo, -ĕre, iunxi (vb.), *join, fasten*.
Iupiter, Iovis (s.), *Jupiter, Jove*.
ius, -ris (s.), *law, decision, judgment, right*.
iuvenis, -is (s.), *youth*.

L.

- labor**, -is (s.), *labour, toil*.
lābor, -i, -psus (vb.), *slip, glide, fall*.
lacertus, -i (s.), *upper part of the arm*.
lacuna, -ae (s.), *hole, pool*.

laetitia, -ae (s.), *cheerfulness, merriment, dissipation.*
laetus, -a, -um (adj.), *pleased.*
laevus, -a, -um (adj.), *left.*
lancea, -ae (s.), *lance.*
languidus, -a, -um (adj.), *faint, feeble.*
lapillus, -i (s.), *small stone, ear-ring.*
lapsus, -ūs (s.), *current.*
large (advb.), *abundantly.*
largus, -a, -um (adj.), *abundant.*
lascivia, -ae (s.), *wantonness.*
late (advb.), *far and wide.*
later, -eris (s.), *brick.*
latitudo, -inis (s.), *breadth.*
latratus, -ūs (s.), *barking.*
latus, -eris (s.), *side.*
laudo, -are, -avi (vb.), *praise, commend.*
laurus, -i (-ūs) (s.), *laurel.*
laus, -dis (s.), *praise, fame.*
lectica, -ae (s.), *litter.*
legatio, -nis (s.), *embassy.*
legatus, -i (s.), *ambassador.*
lenis, -e (adj.), *gentle, smooth.*
Leonnatus, -i (s.), *Leonnatus.*
letum, -i (s.), *death.*
levis, -ē (adj.), *light.*
lēvitas, -tatis (s.), *lightness.*
lōvitas, -tatis (s.), *smoothness.*
leviter (advb.), *lightly.*
levo, -are, -avi (vb.), *raise, lift.*
Liber, -i (s.), *Liber, Bacchus, Dionysus.*
liber, -ri (s.), *bark, book.*
liberalitas, -tatis (s.), *liberality.*
libertas, -tatis (s.), *liberty.*

libido, -inis (s.), *fancy, depraved taste, whim.*
libo, -are, -avi (vb.), *pour.*
licentia, -ae (s.), *licence.*
licet (defective verb), *it is allowed.*
lingua, -ae (s.), *tongue.*
linteum, -i (s.), *turban, linen cloth.*
linum, -i (s.), *flax.*
liquidus, -a, -um (adj.), *clear.*
littera, -ae (s.), *letter of the alphabet.*
litus, -oris (s.), *shore, coast.*
loco, -are, -avi (vb.), *station, set up.*
locus, -i (s.), *place, pl. loca neighbourhood, district.*
longus, -a, -um (adj.), *long.*
lorica, -ae (s.), *tunic.*
lubricus, -a, -um (adj.), *slippery.*
luna, -ae (s.), *moon.*
lux, -cis (s.), *light.*
luxuria, -ae (s.), *luxuriousness, luxury.*

M.

Macedones, -um (acc. -as), (s.), *Macedonians.*
machina, -ae (s.), *machine.*
magis (advb.), *more.*
magnificentia, -ae (s.), *magnificence.*
magnitudo, -inis (s.), *size.*
magnus, -a, -um (adj.), *great.*
maior, -us (adj.), *greater, more powerful.*
malum, -i (s.), *evil (idiomatic quae ... malum, whatever?)*
mando, -are, -avi (vb.), *entrust, command.*

- manifestus**, -a, -um (adj.), *obvious, palpable.*
mano, -are, -avi (vb.), *flow.*
manus, -ūs (s.), *hand, trunk, number, band* (ad manum = *at hand*).
mare, -is (s.), *sea.*
margarita, -ae (s.), *pearl.*
mater, -ris (s.), *mother.*
materia, -ae (s.), *material.*
maxime (advb.), *mostly.*
maximus, -a, -um (adj.), *very great, greatest.*
Mazagae, -arum (s.), *Mazagae.*
medius, -a, -um (adj.), *middle, central, general.*
Meleager, -i (s.), *Meleager.*
melior, -us (adj.), *better.*
melius (adv.), *better.*
membrum, -i (s.), *limb.*
memor, -is, -e (adj.), *mindful.*
memoro, -are, -avi (vb.), *mention, call to mind.*
mensis, -is (s.), *month.*
mentior, -iri, -itus (vb.), *lie, fable.*
mentum, -i (s.), *chin.*
meridianus, -a, -um (adj.), *southern.*
meridies, -ei (s.), *mid-day, south.*
Meros, -i (s.), *Meros.*
merum, -i (s.), *wine.*
meta, -ae (s.), *turning-point, goal.*
metus, -ūs (s.), *fear, terror.*
miles, -itis (s.), *soldier, type of soldier.*
militaris, -e (adj.), *military.*
milito, -are (vb.), *make war, fight.*
mille (adj.), *thousand*, pl *millia* (s.), *thousands.*
Minerva, -ae (s.), *Minerva.*
minister, -ri (s.), *servant.*
minor, -us (adj.), *smaller, less.*
minus (advb.), *less.*
mire (advb.), *wonderfully.*
miserabilis, -e (adj.), *pitiabile.*
miseratio, -nis (s.), *pity.*
miser cordia, -ae (s.), *mercifulness, pity.*
mitis, -e (adj.), *mild.*
mitto, -ēre, misi (vb.), *send.*
mobilis, -e (adj.), *movable.*
modicus, -a, -um (adj.), *moderate, gradual.*
modo (advb.), *only, just.*
modus, -i (s.), *way, manner, limit, phase.*
moenia, -um (s.), *walls.*
moles, -is (s.), *mass.*
molior, -iri, -itus (vb.), *strive, struggle with, build, form.*
mollis, -e (adj.), *gentle.*
momentum, -i (s.), *instant.*
moneo, -ēre, -uī (vb.), *advise.*
mons, -tis (s.), *mountain, hill.*
monstro, -are, -avi (vb.), *point out, show.*
moror, -ari, -atus (vb.), *delay, keep waiting.*
mors, -tis (s.), *death, killing, dying.*
mortalis, -e (adj.), *mortal.*
mos, -ris (s.), pl. *mores*, *customs, character.*
motus, -us (s.), *movement, violence* (terrae motus, *earthquake.*
moveo, -ēre, movi (vb.), *move, stir.*

nox (advb.), *soon*.
mulco, -are, -avi (vb.), *hurt, injure*.
multum (advb.), *much* (s.), *a great part*.
multus, -a, -um (adj.), *much*, pl. *many*.
mundus, -i (s.), *world*.
munimentum, -i (s.), *fortification*.
munio, -ire, -ii (vb.), *fortify*.
munus, -eris (s.), *task*.
muralis, -e (adj.), *suitable for throwing at walls*.
murus, -i (s.), *wall*.
muto, -are, -avi (vb.), *change*.
Mylleas, -ae (s.), *Mylleas*.

N.

nam (conj.), *for*.
natura, -ae (s.), *nature*.
natus, -a, -um (adj.), *born* (with dat. *suitable for*).
navigium, -i (s.), *vessels, shipping*.
navis, -is (s.), *ship*.
ne (conj.), *lest, ne ... quidem, not ... even*.
nec (conj.), *neither ... nor, nor*.
necessitas, -tatis (s.), *necessity*.
nego, -are, -avi (vb.), *deny*.
nemo, -inis (pron.), *no one*.
nemus, -oris (s.), *grove, forest*.
Nicanor, -is (s.), *Nicanor*.
nihil, (pron.), *nothing*.
Nilus, -i (s.), *Nile*.
nimbus, -i (s.), *cloud, storm*.
nisi (conj.), *unless*.
nisus, -ūs (s.), *effort*.
nitor, -ti, nisus (nixus) (vb.), *strive, struggle*.

nix, -ivis (s.), *snow*.
no, nare, navi (vb.), *swim*.
nobilis, -e (adj.), *noble, high-born*.
nocturnus, -a, -um (adj.), *nightly*.
nomen, -inis (s.), *name*.
non (advb.), *not*.
nondum (advb.), *not yet*.
nonnullus, -a, -um (adj.), *not none, some, one or two*.
nonus, -a, -um (adj.), *ninth*.
Nora, -ae (s.), *Nora*.
noscito, -are, -avi (vb.), *recognise*.
nosco, -ĕre, novi (vb.), *learn, get to know*.
nota, -ae (s.), *mark*.
noto, -are, -avi (vb.), *mark*.
notus, -a, -um (adj.), *known*.
novem (adj.), *nine*.
novus, -a, -um (adj.), *new, strange*.
nox, noctis (s.), *night*.
nudus, -a, -um (adj.), *bare*.
nullus, -a, -um (adj.), *no, none*.
numen, -inis (s.), *power*.
numerus, -i (s.), *number*.
nuntio, -are, -avi (vb.), *report, announce*.
nuntius, -i (s.), *messenger*.
nuper (advb.), *lately*.
nusquam (advb.), *nowhere*.
nutrio, -ire, -ivi (vb.), *produce, nourish*.
Nysa, -ae (s.), *Nysa*.

O.

obduco, -ĕre, -duxi (vb.), *draw over, cover over*.

- obductus**, -a, -um (adj.), *drawn over, veiling* (obduco).
obequito, -are, -avi (vb.), *ride in front of, ride against*.
obicio, -ĕre, -eci (vb.), *throw in the way, send to meet, expose*.
obligo, -are, -avi (vb.), *bind up*.
obliviscor, -ci, -litus (vb.), *forget*.
obmoliŕ, -iri, -itus (vb.), *pile up in the way, or against*.
obruo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *overwhelm*.
obscuritas, -tatis (s.), *darkness*.
obscurus, -a, -um (adj.), *dark*.
obses, -idis (s.), *hostage*.
obsideo, -ĕre, -sedi (vb.), *besiege, blockade, beset*.
obsidio, -nis (s.), *siege, blockade*.
obstrepo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *interrupt, drown*.
obstringo, -ĕre, -strinxi (vb.), *bind*.
obtero, -ĕre, -trivi (vb.), *crush under-foot, tread down*.
obtineo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *hold*.
obviam (advb. or prep.), *in the way, to meet*.
obvius, -a, -um (adj.), *against, to meet*.
occidens (adj. or s.), *West, western*.
occido, -ĕre, -cidi (vb.), *fall*.
occido, -ĕre, -cidi (vb.), *kill*.
occultus, -a, -um (adj.), *hidden*.
occupo, -are, -avi (vb.), *seize first, anticipate*.
- occurro**, -ĕre, -curri (vb.), *meet, go to meet*.
oceanus, -i (s.), *ocean*.
oculus, -i (s.), *eye*.
odium, -i (s.), *hatred*.
odor, -is (s.), *smell, perfume*.
offendo, -ĕre, -fendi (vb.), *offend, give offence to*.
offero, -ferre, obtuli (vb.), *bring forward, offer* (pp. oblatuŕ).
olim (advb.), *in former times, beforehand*.
omitto, -ĕre, -misi (vb.), *let go*.
omnis, -e (adj.), *all*.
Omphis (s.), *Omphis*.
onero, -are, -avi (vb.), *weigh down*.
opera, -ae (s.), *work, trouble*.
operatus, -a, -um (adj.), *busied, devoted*.
opes, opum (s.), *riches, wealth*.
opperior, -iri, -pertus (vb.), *await*.
oppidanus, -i (s.), *citizen, pl. townŕfolk*.
oppidum, -i (s.), *town*.
opportunitas, -tatis (s.), *opportune spot, advantage*.
opportunus, -a, -um (adj.), *opportune, seasonable*.
opprimo, -ĕre, -pressi (vb.), *oppress, surprise*.
opulentia, -ae (s.), *riches, wealth*.
opulentus, -a, -um (adj.), *wealthy*.
opus, -eris (s.), *work, labour, need*.
orbis, -is (s.), *orb, circle*.
ordo, -inis (s.), *order, procession, progress, rank*.

oriens, -ntis (s.), *the east.*
 origo, -inis (s.), *origin.*
 orior, -iri, ortus sum (vb.),
rise.
 orno, -are, -avi (vb.), *de-*
corate, adorn.
 ortus, -a, -um (adj.), *risen*
 (pp. of orior).
 os, oris (s.), *mouth, face,*
front.
 ostendo, -ĕre, -tendi (vb.),
display, exhibit.
 ostentatio, -nis (s.), *show,*
display, exhibition.
 otium, -i (s.), *leisure, idleness.*

P.

par (adj.), *equal, fair, right,*
corresponding (to).
 paratus, -a, -um (adj.), *ready,*
prepared.
 parco, -ĕre, peperci (vb.),
spare, show mercy.
 parcius (advb.), *more cautious-*
ly.
 parens, -ntis (s.), *parent.*
 paro, -are, -avi (vb.), *prepare,*
make ready (paratus pp.
ready).
 pars, -tis (s.), *part.*
 parum (advb.), *a little, hardly,*
not at all.
 parumper (advb.), *to a certain*
extent.
 parvus, -a, -um (adj.), *small.*
 passim (advb.), *everywhere.*
 pateo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *lie open,*
be obvious, be open, be
possible.
 pater, -ris (s.), *father.*
 patera, -ae (s.), *bowl.*

patior, pati, passus (vb.),
suffer, allow.
 patrius, -a, -um (adj.), *ances-*
tral, national.
 pauci, -ae, -a (adj. or pron.),
few.
 paulo (advb.), *a little, slightly.*
 pavidus, -a, -um (adj.), *fear-*
ful, terrified.
 pavor, -is (s.), *terror, panic.*
 pax, -cis (s.), *peace.*
 pecto, -ĕre, pexi (vb.), *comb.*
 pectus, -oris (s.), *heart, breast.*
 pecus, -oris (s.), *herd of cattle,*
flock, etc., sheep, ox, beast.
 pedes, -itis (s.), *foot-soldier*
(collective, infantry).
 pelex, -icis (s.), *mistress.*
 pendeo, -ĕre, pependi (vb.),
hang, be suspended.
 pendo, -ĕre, pependi (vb.),
pay.
 penetro, -are, -avi (vb.), *pene-*
trate, make one's way.
 per (prep. acc.), *through, over.*
 percello, -ĕre, -culi (vb.),
strike.
 percontor, -ari (vb.), *ask*
questions.
 percurro, -ĕre, -curri (vb.),
run round.
 percutio, -ĕre, -cussi (vb.),
strike.
 Perdiccas, -ae (s.), *Perdiccas.*
 perditus, -a, -um (adj.), *aban-*
doned.
 perdomo, -are, -ui (vb.), *tame,*
subdue.
 perduco, -ĕre, -duxi (vb.),
bring to, lead through.
 perennis, -e (adj.), *unfailing.*
 perfidia, -ae (s.), *treachery.*

- pergo, -ĕre, perrexi (vb.), *go on, continue, press forward.*
- periclitor, -ari, -tatus (vb.), *run a risk.*
- periculum, -i (s.), *danger.*
- peritus, -a, -um (adj.), *experienced (gen.).*
- permitto, -ĕre, -misi (vb.), *entrust, grant, allow.*
- pernicies, -ei (s.), *destruction.*
- perpetuus, -a, -um (adj.), *uninterrupted, invariable.*
- perrumpo, -ĕre, -rupi (vb.), *break through.*
- persevero, -are, -avi (vb.), *persevere.*
- persequor, -i, -secutus (vb.), *follow up.*
- Persicus, -a, -um (adj.), *Persian.*
- perspicio, -ĕre, -spexi (vb.), *survey, examine.*
- perterritus, -a, -um (adj.), *thoroughly frightened.*
- pertinacia, -ae (s.), *pertinacity, persistence, obstinacy.*
- pervenio, -ire, -veni (vb.), *come through to, arrive at.*
- pervius, -a, -um (adj.), *passable over.*
- pes, -dis (s.), *foot.*
- peto, -ĕre, -ii (vb.), *ask for, seek, aim at.*
- petra, -ae (s.), *rock, hill.*
- phalanx, -ngis (s.), *phalanx.*
- pignus, -oris (s.), *pledge.*
- pilum, -i (s.), *javelin, spear.*
- placeo, -ere, -ui (vb.), placet, *it pleases, seems good.*
- placidus, -a, -um (adj.), *calm.*
- plaga, -ae (s.), *region, quarter, district.*
- planus, -a, -um (adj.), *flat.*
- plaustrum, -i (s.), *wagon.*
- plenus, -a, -um (adj.), *full.*
- plerique, -aeque, -aque (adj. or pron.), *most, the majority.*
- plurimus, -a, -um (adj.), *most; (s.), very much.*
- plus, pluris (s. or adj.), *more.*
- poena, -ae (s.), *penalty.*
- Polypercon, -is (s.), *Polypercon.*
- pomum, -i (s), *fruit.*
- pondus, -eris (s.), *weight.*
- pono, -ĕre, posui (vb.), *place, pitch, put, station, set down.*
- popularis, -e (adj.), plur. populares, -ium (s.), *the common people.*
- Porus, -i (s.), *Porus.*
- possum, posse, potui (vb.), *be able, can.*
- post (prep. acc.), *after.*
- postea (advb.), *afterwards.*
- posterus, -a, -um (adj.), *next.*
- postquam (conj.), *after, since.*
- potestas, -tatis (s.), *power.*
- potior (advb.), *more powerful.*
- potior, -iri, -itus (vb.), *gain, secure.*
- praealtus, -a, -um (adj.), *very high.*
- praebeo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *supply, offer.*
- praiceps, -itis (adj.), *headlong, sheer.*
- praecipio, -ĕre, -cepi (vb.), *instruct, command.*
- praecipito, -are, -avi (vb.), *hurl headlong.*
- praecipue (advb.), *especially.*

- praedico**, -ĕre, -dixi (vb.),
foretell.
praeda, -ae (s.), *booty, spoil.*
praefero, -ferre, -tuli (vb.),
carry in front of.
praegravis, -e (adj.), *very heavy.*
praegredior, -i, -gressus (vb.),
go ahead.
praelongus, -a, -um (adj.),
very long.
praemitto, -ĕre, -misi (vb.),
send ahead.
praeparo, -are, -avi (vb.),
prepare, provide.
praeruptus, -a, -um (adj.),
sheer, steep (pp. *praerumpo*).
praeses, -idis (s.), *guardian.*
praesto, -are, -stiti (vb.),
perform, surpass (dat.).
praesto (advb.), *present.*
praesum, -esse, -fui (vb.), *be in command.*
praeter (prep. acc.), *besides, except.*
praeterfluo, -ĕre, -fluxi (vb.),
flow past.
precor, -ari, -atus (vb.), *pray.*
pretiosus, -a, -um (adj.),
valuable.
pretium, -i (s.), *price, reward.*
primo (advb.), *at first.*
primum (advb.), *at first, first.*
principio (advb.), *first, in the beginning* (abl. of *principium*).
pristinus, -a, -um (adj.), *former.*
prius (advb.), *before, formerly.*
privatus, -a, -um (adj.), *in a private capacity, unofficial.*
pro (prep. abl.), *in proportion to, instead of, as, for.*
procedo, -ĕre, -cessi (vb.),
advance, go forth.
procella, -ae (s.), *storm, tempest.*
procul (advb.), *in the distance.*
procumbo, -ĕre, -cubui (vb.),
fall forward.
proditor, -is (s.), *betrayed, traitor.*
proelior, -ari, -atus (vb.),
fight.
proelium, -i (s.), *battle.*
proficio, -ĕre, -feci (vb.),
secure, profit.
profundo, -ĕre, -fudi (vb.),
shed, pour forth.
profundus, -a, -um (adj.), *deep.*
prohibeo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *prohibit, prevent.*
promissum, -i (s.), *promise, pledge* (*promitto*).
promitto, -ĕre, -misi (vb.),
promise.
promptus, -a, -um (adj.), *forward, bold.*
propemodum (advb.), *nearly, almost.*
propinquus, -a, -um (adj.),
near.
propior, -us (adj. comp.),
nearer.
propter (prep. acc.), *on account of.*
propugnator, -is (s.), *fighter-in-front, champion, defender.*
prosterno, -ĕre, -stravi (vb.),
stretch out.

protinus (advb.), *forthwith, straightway.*

proximus, -a, -um (adj.), *nearest, next.*

proveho, -ĕre, -vexi (vb.), *urge forward, impel.*

provolvere, -ĕre, -volvi (vb.), *roll forth.*

Ptolemaeus, -i (s.), *Ptolemy.*
publicus, -a, -um (adj.), *public,*
'in publico,' in public.

pudor, -is (s.), *shame.*

puer, -i (s.), *boy, child.*

pugna, -ae (s.), *fight.*

pugno, -are, -avi (vb.), *fight.*

pulcher, -ra, -rum (adj.), *beautiful.*

pulso, -are, -avi (vb.), *beat.*

purgamentum, -i (s.), *scouring.*

purpura, -ae (s.), *purple.*

puto, -are, -avi (vb.), *think.*

Q.

qua (advb.), *where.*

quadriga, -ae (s.), *charioteer.*

quaero, -ĕre, quaesivi (vb.), *ask.*

quam (conj.), *than.*

quanto (advb.), *as much as.*

quantum, -i (pron.), *how much.*

quantus, -a, -um (adj.), *as great as.*

quartus, -a, -um (adj.), *fourth.*

quasi (conj. or advb.), *as though.*

qui, quae, quod (pron. or adj.), *who, which, what.*

quia (conj.), *because.*

quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque (pron.), *whosoever.*

quidam, quaedam, quoddam (pron. or adj.), *a, a certain.*

quidem (advb.), *indeed; ne ... quidem, not ... even.*

quini deni (numeral adj. distributive), *fifteen apiece.*

quippe (adv. or conj.), *indeed.*

quis, quid (indef. pron.), *any one, anything* (interrog. pron.), *who? what?*

quisquam (emphatic pron.), *any one.*

quisquis (pron.), *whoever.*

quod (conj.), *because, that.*

quondam (advb.), *once, long ago.*

quoniam (conj.), *since.*

quoque (conj. or advb.), *also, too.*

quot (adj.), *as many as.*

R.

rabies, -ei (s.), *madness.*

radix, -icis (s.), *root, spur.*

ramus, -i (s.), *bough, branch.*

rarus, -a, -um (adj.), *remarkable.*

ratio, -nis (s.), *plan.*

ratis, -is (s.), *vessel, ship, raft.*

ratus, -a, -um (adj. pp. of reor), *thinking, supposing.*

receptus, -ūs (s.), *retreat.*

recido, -ĕre, -cidi (vb.), *fall back.*

recipio, -ĕre, -cepi (vb.), *receive* (se recipĕre, *withdraw oneself, retire*).

rector, -is (s.), *driver.*

- rectus**, -a, -um (adj.), *straight*.
recubo, -are, -ui (vb.), *recline*.
reddo, -ĕre, -didi (vb.), *give back, deliver, pay*.
redeo, -ire, -ii (vb.), *go back, return*.
redigo, -ĕre, -egi (vb.), *bring, reduce*.
redimitus, -a, -um (adj.), *bound, garlanded* (pp. of redimio).
refero, -ferre, rettuli (vb.), *bring back*.
refugio, -ĕre, -fūgi (vb.), *flee back*.
refulgeo, -ĕre, -fulsi (vb.), *shine*.
regia, -ae (s.), *palace* (regia domus).
regina, -ae (s.), *queen*.
regio, -nis (s.), *district, direction*.
regius, -a, -um (adj.), *royal*.
regno, -are, -avi (vb.), *reign*.
regnum, -i (s.), *kingdom*.
rego, -ĕre, rexi (vb.), *steer, guide, control*.
regulus, -i (s.), *prince*.
religio, -nis (s.), *religion*.
relinquo, -ĕre, -liqui (vb.), *leave*.
reliquiae, -arum (s.), *remnants*.
reliquus, -a, -um (adj.), *remaining*.
remedium, -i (s.), *remedy*.
remitto, -ere, -misi (vb.), *send back, give back*.
repente (advb.), *suddenly*.
repercussus, -a, -um (adj. pp. of repercutio), *beaten back*.
repercutio, -ĕre, -cussi (vb.), *beat back*.
reperio, -ire, repperi (vb.), *meet with, find*.
repleo, -ĕre, -plevi (vb.), *fill up again*.
reprimo, -ĕre, -pressi (vb.), *check, repress*.
res, rei (s.), *thing, event, business, exploit, issue, struggle*.
resisto, -ĕre, -stiti (vb.), *stand against, resist*.
resono, -are, -avi (vb.), *resound*.
respondeo, -ĕre, -spondi (vb.), *answer, reply, correspond* (to).
responsum, -i (s.), *answer, reply* (respondeo).
restituo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *restore*.
retineo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *retain*.
reverbero, -are, -avi (vb.), *dash back*.
revertō, -ĕre, -verti (vb.), *return, turn back*.
rex, -gis (s.), *king*.
rhinoceros, -otis (s.), *rhinoceros*.
rigeo, -ĕre (-ui) (vb.), *be stiff, be frozen*.
ripa, -ae (s.), *bank*.
robur, -oris (s.), *strength*.
rubeo, -ĕre, -ui (vb.), *be red, redden*.
ruber, -ra, -rum (adj.), *red*.
rudis, -e (adj.), *inexperienced, rough, unpractised*.
rumor, -is (s.), *rumour, talk, gossip*.
ruo, -ĕre, -i (vb.), *charge, rush*.
rupes, -is (s.), *rock*.
rursus (advb.), *again*.

S.

- sacrificium, -i (s.), *sacrifice*.
 saepe (advb.), *often*.
 saevio, -ire, -ii (vb.), *rage*.
 sagitta, -ae (s.), *arrow*.
 sagittarius, -i (s.), *archer*.
 saltem (advb.), *at least, at any rate*.
 saltus, -ūs (s.), *pass*.
 salubris, -re (adj.), *wholesome, healthy*.
 salus, -tis (s.), *safety*.
 Samaxus, -i (s.), *Samaxus*.
 sancio, -ire, sanxi (vb.), *ordain*.
 sane (advb.), *at all, by any means, quite*.
 sanguis, -inis (vb.), *blood*.
 sapiens, -tis (adj.), *wise*.
 sapientia, -ae (s.), *philosophy*.
 satis (advb.), *enough, quite*.
 saucius, -a, -um (adj.), *wounded*.
 saxum, -i (s.), *rock, stone*.
 scio, -re, -vi (vb.), *know*.
 scriba, -ae (s.), *clerk, secretary*.
 scite (advb.), *skilfully*.
 Scythae, -arum (s.), *the Scythians*.
 se, sui (reflex. pron.), *himself, herself, itself, themselves*.
 secius (advb.), *otherwise*.
 secundus, -a, -um (adj.), *second, next*.
 securis, -is (s.), *axe*.
 sed (conj.), *but*.
 sedes, -is (s.), *home, settlement*.
 segnis, -e (adj.), *sluggish, slow*.
 segniter (advb.), *slowly, slackly*.
 segnius (advb.), *more slowly, backwardly*.
 semen, -inis (s.), *seed*.
 semet (reflex. pron.), *himself, herself, itself, themselves*.
 semetipsum (reflex. pron.), *himself* (emphatic form of 'se').
 semper (advb.), *always*.
 senectus, -utis (s.), *old age*.
 seni, -ae, -a (adj. num. dist.), *six apiece*.
 senior, -is (s.), *old man* (comp. of senex, *old*).
 sensim (advb.), *gradually*.
 sentio, -ire, -sensi (vb.), *feel, see*.
 separo, -are, -avi (vb.), *separate*.
 septimus, -a, -um (adj.), *seventh*.
 sepulchrum, -i (s.), *burying-place*.
 sequor, -ui, secutus (vb.), *follow*.
 serius, -a, -um (adj.), *serious*.
 sermo, -nis (s.), *conversation*.
 servo, -are, -avi (vb.), *keep*.
 sextus decimus (adj.), *sixteenth*.
 sic (advb.), *so, in such a way*.
 sicco, -are, -avi (vb.), *dry up, parch*.
 sicut (conj. advb.), *just as*.
 sicuti (conj. advb.), *as, just as*.
 sidus, -ëris (s.), *star, heavenly body*.
 signatus, -a, -um (adj.), *stamped, coined*.
 signum, -i (s.), *signal*.
 silentium, -i (s.), *silence*.

- silva**, -ae (s.), *growth, wood.*
silvestris, -e (adj.), *wooded.*
similis, -e (adj.), *like.*
simplicitas, -tatis (s.), *simplicity, candour.*
simpliciter (advb.), *candidly, impartially.*
simul (advb.), *at the same time.*
simulacrum, -i (s.), *image, effigy.*
simulo, -are, -avi (vb.), *pretend.*
sine (prep. abl.), *without.*
singuli, -ae, -a (dist. num. adj.), *one each.*
Sisocostus, -i (s.), *Sisocostus.*
sisto, -ĕre, stiti (vb.), *stop.*
situs, -ūs (s.), *site, position, lie.*
situs, -a, -um (adj.), *situated.*
sive ... sive (conj.), *whether ... or.*
socius, -a, -um (adj.), *friendly; (s.), ally.*
sol, -is (s.), *sun.*
solea, -ae (s.), *slipper.*
soleo, -ĕre, solitus (vb.), *be accustomed.*
solidior, -us (adj. comp. of solidus), *more stable, reliable, permanent.*
solum, -i (s.), *soil, earth.*
solum (advb.), *only.*
solvo, -ĕre, solvi (vb.), *loose, dissolve, break up.*
somnus, -i (s.), *sleep.*
sonus, -i (s.), *sound.*
sopitus, -a, -um (adj.), *drowsy.*
spatiosus, -a, -um (adj.), *extensive.*
spatium, -i (s.), *space, width, extent.*
species, -ei (s.), *look, appearance.*
spectaculum, -i (s.), *sight, spectacle.*
specto, -are, -avi (vb.), *look at, face, watch, study.*
specular, -ari, -atus (vb.), *scout, reconnoitre.*
sperno, -ĕre, sprevi (vb.), *despise.*
spes, -ei (s.), *hope.*
spiculum, -i (s.), *head of a shaft, point.*
spiro, -are, -avi (vb.), *breathe.*
spissus, -a, -um (adj.), *thick.*
spolio, -are, -avi (vb.), *spoil, despoil.*
sponde (advb.), *of one's own accord* (abl. of spons).
stadium, -i (s.), *stade, furlong* (about one ninth of an English mile).
stagno, -are, -avi (vb.), *form pools, flow.*
statio, -nis (s.), *station, post, position.*
statuo, -ĕre, -i (vb.), *set up, stand, fix, determine.*
status, -a, -um (adj.), *settled, ordinary.*
sterno, -ĕre, stravi (vb.), *tread down, scatter.*
stipendium, -i (s.), *tribute.*
stipes, -itis (s.), *trunk.*
sto, -are, steti (vb.), *stand, halt.*
strenue (advb.), *furiously.*
strepitus, -ūs (s.), *sound.*
stridor, -is (s.), *trumpeting.*
stringo, -ĕre, -nxi (vb.), *graze, wash.*
struo, -ere, struxi (vb.), *build.*

suadeo, -ēre, suasi (vb.), *re-commend, suggest.*
sub (prep. acc. or abl.), *under, next to.*
subeo, -ire, -ii (vb.), *go under, go past, enter.*
subigo, -ēre, -egi (vb.), *subdue.*
subinde (advb.), *in succession.*
sublimis, -e (adj.), *highest, high.*
submitto, -ēre, -misi (vb.), *lower (submittere se, stoop).*
subsisto, -ēre, -stiti (vb.), *halt, hesitate.*
succedo, -ēre, -cessi (vb.), *succeed, replace.*
sucus, -i (s.), *plant.*
sum, esse, fui (vb.), *be.*
summa, -ae (s.), *chief part, principal part, strength.*
summus, -a, -um (adj.), *very great, important, highest, top.*
sumo, -ēre, -mpsi (vb.), *adopt, take.*
super (prep. acc.), *above, over, after* (advb.), *aloft, up.*
superbe (advb.), *proudly, confidently.*
superior, -us (adj.), *higher, upper.*
superno (advb.), *from above.*
supero, -are, -avi (vb.), *cross.*
supervenio, -ire, -veni (vb.), *come up in support, reinforce.*
supplicium, -i (s.), *torture, suffering.*
supra (advb.), *above, before.*
sura, -ae (s.), *calf (of a leg).*

sustineo, -ēre, -ui (vb.), *venture.*
suus, -a, -um (adj.), *his, hers, its, their.*
Symmachus, -i (s.), *Symmachus.*

T.

tabernaculum, -i (s.), *tent.*
tabulata, -orum (s.), *flooring.*
talentum, -i (s.), *talent (a sum or weight of money).*
talis, -e (adj.), *such, the following.*
tamen (conj.), *however.*
tamquam (advb. or conj.), *as though.*
tandem (advb.), *at length, at last.*
tantum (advb.), *only, so much, just.*
tantus, -a, -um (adj.), *so great.*
tardius (advb. comp. of tarde), *more slowly, somewhat slowly.*
tardus, -a, -um (adj.), *slow.*
Tauron, -is (s.), *Tauron.*
taurus, -i (s.), *bull.*
Taxiles, -is (s.), *Taxiles.*
tectum, -i (s.), *roof, shelter, tent, building, covering.*
tego, -ēre, texi (vb.), *protect, cover.*
telum, -i (s.), *shaft, dart, bolt, arrow.*
temeritas, -tatis (s.), *rashness, hastiness.*
tempestatas, -tatis (s.), *storm.*
tempto, -are, -avi (vb.), *try, attempt.*
tempus, -oris (s.), *time, season.*

temulentus, -a, -um (adj.), *drunk*.

teneo, -ēre, -ui (vb.), *hold, check, restrain*.

tener, -a, -um (adj.), *soft*.

tenuis, -e (adj.), *slight*.

tergum, -i (s.), *back*.

terra, -ae (s.), *land*.

terreo, -ēre, -ui (vb.), *frighten*.

terribilis, -e (adj.), *fearful, terrible, formidable, alarming*.

terror, -is (s.), *terror, panic*.

tertius, -a, -um (adj.), *third*.

Thrax, -cis (s.), *a Thracian*.

timeo, -ēre, -ui (vb.), *fear*.

timor, -is (s.), *terror, panic*.

tolerabilis, -e (adj.), *tolerable*.

tondeo, -ēre, totondi (vb.), *shear*.

tormentum, -i (s.), *catapult (engine for throwing stones, spears, etc.), torment, torture*.

torrens (adj.), *flowing fast, torrential*.

tot (adj.), *so many*.

totidem (adj.), *so many, just as many*.

totus, -a, -um (adj.), *the whole, all*.

trabs, -is (s.), *beam*.

trado, -ēre, -didi (vb.), *hand, pass, report*.

traho, -ēre, -traxi (vb.), *draw, derive*.

traicio, -ēre, -ieci (vb.), *throw across, transport*.

transeo, -ire, -ii (vb.), *go across, pass*.

transfuga, -ae (s.), *deserter, rebel*.

transitus, -ūs (s.), *crossing*.

transno, -are, -avi (vb.), *swim across*.

transporto, -are, -avi (vb.), *transport*.

triduum, -i (s.), *space of three days*.

triginta (adj.), *thirty*.

tristis, -e (adj.), *melancholy*.

trucido, -are, -avi (vb.), *slaughter, butcher*.

truncus, -a, -um (adj.), *chopped, truncated*.

tuba, -ae (s.), *trumpet*.

tueor, -eri, -itus (vb.), *guard, watch over*.

tumultuo, -are, -avi (vb.), *be in an uproar*.

tunc (advb. conj.), *then*.

turbo, -are, -avi (vb.), *stam-pede, throw into confusion*.

turibulum, -i (s.), *censer*.

turma, -ae (s.), *squadron*.

turris, -is (s.), *tower*.

tutela, -ae (s.), *defence, protection*.

tuto (advb.), *safely*.

tutus, -a, -um, (adj.), *safe*.

tympanum, -i (s.), *drum*.

U.

ubi (conj. advb.), *where, when*.

ubique (advb.), *everywhere*.

ullus, -a, -um (adj. or pron.), *any, anyone*.

ulterior, -us (adj.), *further*.

ultimus, -a, -um (adj.), *furthest, last*.

ultio, -nis (s.), *revenge*.

ultra (prep. acc.), *beyond*.

ululo, -are, -avi (vb.), *howl*.
umquam (advb.), *ever*.
unda, -ae (s.), *wave*.
unde (advb.), *whence*.
undique (advb.), *on all sides, on every side*.
universus, -a, -um (adj.), *the whole, all, in a body*.
unus, -a, -um (adj.), *one, alone, only*.
urbs, -is (s.), *city*.
urgeo, -ĕre, ursi (vb.), *urge on, press on or against*.
uro, -ĕre, ussi (vb.), *burn*.
usque (conj. or advb.), *as far as*.
usurpo, -are, -avi (vb.), *use*.
usus, -ūs (s.), *use, value*.
ut (conj.), *so that*.
utcumque (advb.), *howsoever*.
uterque, -raque, -rumque (adj. or pron.), *each of two (utri-que pl. each side)*.
uti (conj.), *as*.
utique (advb.), *at any rate*.
utor, -i, usus (vb.), *use, take* (abl.).
utrimque (advb.), *on both sides*.

V.

vacuus, -a, -um (adj.), *empty*.
vadum, -i (s.), *shoal, ford*.
vagor, -ari, -atus (vb.), *wander*.
validus, -a, -um (adj.), *stout, strong*.
validudo, -inis (s.), *health*.
varius, -a, -um (adj.), *various, doubtful*.
vas, vasis (s.), *vessel* (pl. vasa, vasorum).

vastus, -a, -um (adj.), *vast*.
vehementer (advb.), *seriously, fiercely, intensely* (comp. vehementius).
vehiculum, -i (s.), *cart, wagon*.
veho, -ĕre, vexi (vb.), *bring, carry*.
vel ... vel (conj.), *either ... or*.
velo, -are, -avi (vb.), *wrap, veil*.
velocitas, -tatis (s.), *swiftness*.
velut (conj. or advb.), *as though*.
venatus, -ūs (s.), *hunting*.
veneratio, -nis (s.), *reverence, awe*.
venia, -ae (s.), *pardon*.
venio, -ire, vēni (vb.), *come*.
ventus, -i (s.), *wind*.
vero (advb. or conj.), *indeed, however*.
vertex, -icis (s.), *whirlpool, eddy, top, summit*.
verto, -ĕre, verti (vb.), *turn*.
verus, -a, -um (adj.), *true, real*.
vestio, -ire, -ii (vb.), *clothe*.
vestis, -is (s.), *clothing, raiment*.
veto, -are, -ui (vb.), *forbid*.
vetustas, -tatis (s.), *old age, time*.
vetustus, -a, -um (adj.), *ancient*.
via, -ae (s.), *way, path, method*.
vicis (gen. of defective substantive, no nominative), pl. vices, *changes*.
victor, -is (s.), *conquĕror*.
victoria, -ae (s.), *victory*.
video, -ĕre, vīdi (vb.), *see*.
vincio, -ire, vinxi (vb.), *bind*.

vinco, -ĕre, **vici** (vb.), *conquer*.
vinculum, -i (s.), *bond, fastening*.

vinum, -i (s.), *wine*.

violentius (advb. comp. **violenter**), *more violently*.

violo, -are, -avi (vb.), *injure*.

vir, -i (s.), *man*.

virtus, -utis (s.), *bravery, prowess, worth*.

vis, **vis** (s.), *strength, force, mass, shower* (pl. **vires**).

viso, -ĕre, **visi** (vb.), *visit, inspect, see*.

visus, -ūs (s.), *sight*.

vita, -ae (s.), *life*.

vitis, -is (s.), *vine*.

vitium, -i (s.), *vice, weakness*.
vivarium, -i (s.), *park* (for keeping live animals).

vivus, -a, -um (adj.), *alive*.

vix (advb.), *scarcely, hardly*.

voco, -are, -avi (vb.), *call*.

volo, **velle**, **volui** (vb.), *wish*.

vorago, -inis (s.), *gully, chasm*.

votum, -i (s.), *prayer*.

vox, -cis (s.), *voice*.

vulgo, -are, -avi (vb.), *spread, communicate*.

vulnero, -are, -avi (vb.), *wound*.

vulnus, -eris (s.), *wound*.

vultus, -ūs (s.), *face, countenance, expression*.



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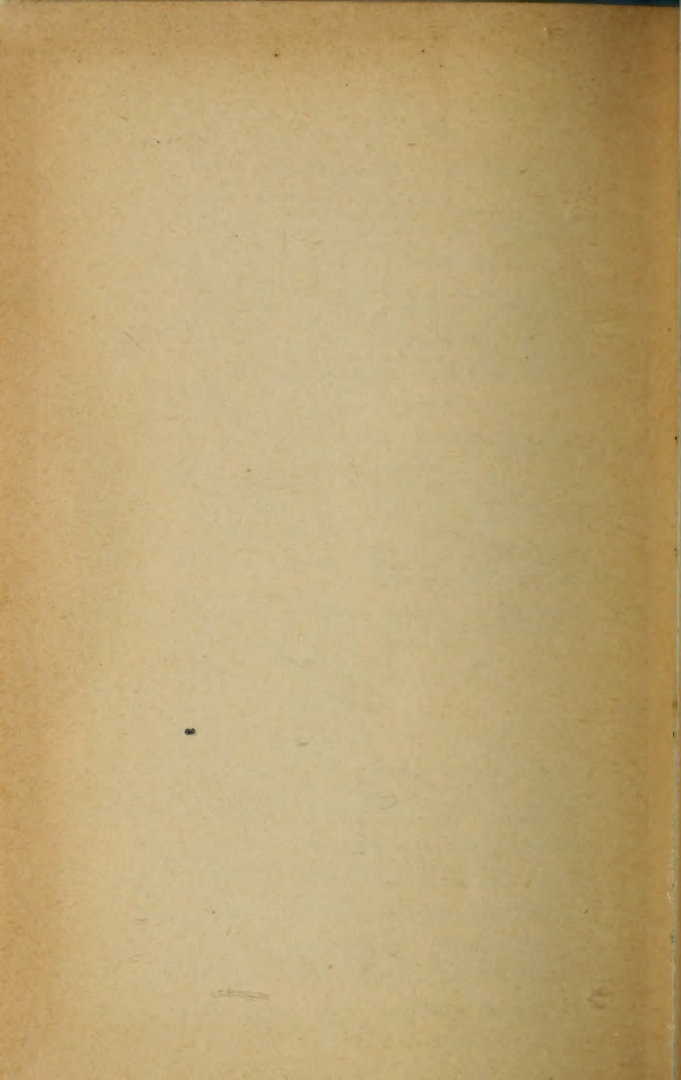
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